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MEMOIRS
OF THE
LIFE
OF

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

FROM HIS

*First Entrance upon the Stage of Action,
Under the Lord Percy, till his Decease.*

Wherein are inserted many Curious Incidents
and Passages not mentioned in the Great Earl of
Clarendon's History, during the Reigns of King
Charles and King James the Second, King Will-
iam, and the late Queen Anne; as also during the
two First Years of his present Majesty King
George; With an Account of that most excel-
lent Patriot's diffusive Charities and Benefactions.

To which is added,

A succinct Account of his Will and Testament, with the
Particulars of the Legacies bequeath'd therein to his Re-
lations and Friends; together with some memorable
Transactions relating to his Son Charles Fox, Esq; likewise
deceas'd; with a Copy of the Schedule annex'd to his
Last Will and Testament, wherein are also contain'd the
respective Legacies he left behind him; faithfully extract-
ed from the Prerogative Office in Doctors Commons.

Quis fructus generis tabula jactare capaci

Corvinum, posthac multa deducere vinga

Funus equitum cum Distinctis Magillan

Si coram Lepidis male Privatus I

Juv. Sat. 8.

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MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

FROM HIS

First Partments upon the State of Affairs
Under the Last Henry, till his Death.

Wherein are inserted many Curious Incidents
and Passages not mentioned in the Great
Chronicles's History, together with the Names of King
Charles and King James the Second, King William
and the late Queen Anne; also during the
two last Years of his private Life.
Given: With an Account of that most
learn'd Patriotic's different Character and Disposition.

To which is added,

A second Account of his Will and Testament, with the
Particulars of the Legacies bequeathed therein to his
relations and friends; together with some memorable
Transactions relating to his Son, the late Sir John Fox, Bart.
accompanied with a Copy of the Letters annexed to his
last Will and Testament, wherein are also contained the
respective Legacies he has bequeathed him; in which
ed from the Manuscript Office in Doctor Compton's

Great Britain, printed by John Smith, in London.
Corrected, printed by the same Press.
Printed by the same Press.
21. 1711.

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Printed and Sold by A. Knapton, near the Old-Bath in
Newcastle, 1711. MDCCLXII.

Printed by the same Press, in the Year 1711.

iv The P (iii) A C E
Oftentimes have been inordinately said in
one way, could possibly be

Our Readers are therefore to be told,
as they will find very useful, that the
Author of this little Work, contrary to
the common opinion given out to the contrary,
has not been only just to the Memory
of the deceased Person, and Person he

PREFACE.

TH E Advertisements pub-
lished in the Post-Boy and
Dayly-Courant, from a
certain Quarter, without the
Knowledge of the Persons more immedi-
ately concern'd in the Narrative here-
after written, make it Necessary that
something be premised in Vindication of
the following Undertaking, which has
been manag'd with as great Care, and
as tender a Regard for Truth, as any
Thing of this Nature, where so many
A 2 Obstacles

iv The PREFACE.

Obstacles have been invidiously laid in our Way, could possibly be.

Our Readers are therefore to be told, as they will find by its Perusal, that the Author of this little Work, contrary to the Assurances given out to the contrary, has been furnish'd with proper Materials; and that, as far as in him lay, he has been not only Just to the Memory of the deceas'd Person, and Persons he treats of, but also to the Reputation of those that survive; and if he is in any Ways deficient, it has not been for want of due Inquiry, from those who were most able to set him Right; but their Backwardness to communicate such Passages as might have been of Use and Illustration to so laudable and praise-worthy a Design.

Not that (it is to be presum'd) there will be the least Ground for any Offence

THE PREFACE.

sence to be taken, on any Prosecution, which we have been imaginarily threatned with by the Executrix, and Trustees, in Print, (for we rather expect their Thanks, than Trouble from them) but we would give the Publick to understand, that we have had such Lights, even from Sir STEPHEN'S Family it self, and some very well known to that of the EARL of Northampton, and LORD Cornwallis, & will not only shreen us from Pursuits at Law, but justify us in every Part of the Performance. Since Malice it self is hereby deny'd to contradict any one Particular alledge'd to be true, thro' the whole Conduct of this little History; and no Pains have been omitted to Consult the Herald's and the Prerogative Offices, where there has been Occasion, thro' the Retentiveness of some of Sir STEPHEN'S Relations, and the self-will'd Obstinacy of others, in whose Power it was to have favour'd Us, and

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and the Publick, with many more Occurrences and Facts of Importance.

As for the Author, howsoever misrepresented by a certain Person, whom he could name with some Disadvantage to his Profession and Character, for one of Mr. Curle's Hacks, he is not ashamed of having it known, that he is the very Man that wrote Dr. Radcliff's, the Earl of Halifax, and Dr. South's Life, which have not met with so ill a Reception, (notwithstanding Things have been crowded into the List for Posthumous Works, which he does not hold himself answerable for) as to fling him into the List of Troubularian Scriblers.

Thus much in Justification of the Writer and his honest Intentions; there remains no more, than to set aside an Objection that may be rais'd against one Part of the Performance, which at too precipitate

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pitate and basty a View, may be look'd upon as digressive from, and foreign to, the Matter in Hand: And this is an Account of King Charles the Second's Entertainment and Reception in Holland, before his Embarkation from thence, for the Possession of his own Hereditary Kingdoms. A Narrative so Scarce and Valuable, that the Reader will be at a Loss to find it elsewhere; and in Justice must own, to have been Worthy of being inserted amongst other Incidents in the Great Earl of Clarendon's History of those Times; and which, having some Relation to other Incidents of Sir STEPHEN FOX's Life, can be truly look'd upon no otherwise, than a very delightful Transition. For, as that Gentleman, in Conjunction with Sir Edward Walker, adjusted the Ceremonies to be observ'd in his Majesty's Passage from Breda into Holland, so to have omitted the Manner

viii THE PREFACE.

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tainment would have been as improper,
as the Length of it, by some supercilious
Pretenders to Criticism may be accounted
tedious.

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MEMOIRS

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OF THE
LIFE

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt. &c.



H O' Persons of High Birth and Distinction have a peculiar Advantage of coming into the World, with the Recommendation of their Noble Ancestors Blood and Achievements; yet, are not Men, who owe their Descent to honest and approved Parents, of a middle Station, and who, by a long uninterrupted Course of Integrity and Loyalty, have

MEMOIRS of the Life

a just Claim to everlasting Honour and Applause, to be pass'd by in silence: For notwithstanding it is said in Holy Writ, that, *There is no Remembrance in the Grave*; and the Great and Good Men that are at Rest there, from all their Labours, have no Benefit from the Honours that are done them, in our Endeavours to transmit their Names to Posterity; yet there is a **REMEMBRANCE** beyond it, which for the sake of After-Ages, we ought to cultivate and improve; that the present may be excited to pursue the like Steps, and give Increase to the bright Examples we, that live in it, have been Eye-witnesses of.

'Tis from this Consideration, that the Author of these *Memoirs* (who could have wish'd a more able Pen had been employ'd, to digest them into proper Circumstances and Periods of Time) has undertaken this Work; which he holds himself very unequal to perform; and for this end, without any previous Flourishes, that rather suit an Orator than an Historian, gives himself the liberty of letting the Reader know; That the Gentleman (Sir STEPHEN FOX) whose Occurrences of Life are now in Hand, was the Son of Mr. William Fox, of Farley in the County of Wilts, near Salisbury; and born on the 27th day of March, 1627. As it is not material to enter into the Genealogy of the

of Sir STEPHEN FOX. 3

the Family, on the side of his Father, who was of Substance enough to breed up this his Son in a Liberal Education, thereby to Impregnate and manure those Seeds of Virtue and Honesty which he had received from his Birth; so it is altogether needless to ransack the *Heralds-Office* for the Origin and Descent of his Mother, who was *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Pavey* of *Wilts*. Let it suffice, that we have traced this Great Man's Pedigree so nearly and closely, as to find it had no contemptible Rise (tho' if it had, by so much the more would it have redounded to the Aggrandizement of his Character by how much the more he had given a Lustre to its Obscurity, by the Brightness of his Conduct almost through every Incident of Life) and that the Annals of our Times give an Account, that he had an elder Brother, whose Name was *John*, and who was afterwards Clerk of the *Accaries* to *K. Charles II.* which elder Brother had an Estate at *Averbury*, in the County before-nam'd, and by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Henry Smart*, of *Plimouth*, in the County of *Devon*, had for Issue, *Mary*, the Wife of *Edward Thornborough*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Sir Thomas Thornborough*; *Elizabeth*, married to *Thomas Dunkley*, Closet-Keeper to his Majesty *K. Charles II.* *Margaret*, the Wife of *Sackville Whittle*, Esq; one of his said Majesty's Surgeons; *John*, his only Son, and

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James, married to *Richard Ridge* of *Portsmouth*, Father to *Thomas Ridge*, Esq; of *Portsmouth*, a Person of great Wealth and Affluence, and very irregularly run'd out of his Seat in Parliament, for *Peole* in *Dorsetshire*, for fictitious Mismanagements, at the latter end of the late *Q. Anne's* Reign.

At the Age of Fifteen, after he had run thro' the usual Exercises preparatory to the understanding of Accounts perfectly well (for his Genius led him wholly and solely to the Acquisition of some Publick Station that way) he, for the Beauty of his Person, and Towardness of his Disposition, was recommended to some Employment or other under the then Great Earl of *Northumberland*; who, notwithstanding his Defection from his Majesty's Service, afterwards, had the greatest Influence at Court, and was possess of the greatest and most important Posts about the King, of any Subject whatever; insomuch, that the Lord *Clarendon*, in his Excellent History of the Civil Wars, very justly observes, that Prince himself said, *He courted him rather like a Mistress, than used him as a Subject.*

Intestine Feuds and Dissentions were now breaking out like a Flood, upon the Kingdoms of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and pretended Mismanagements amongst the best of Subjects, gave a handle to the worst (not to say Subjects)

of Sir STEPHEN FOX.

jects) to commit those which were real; so that having broke thro' all the Ties of Religion and Loyalty, Oaths and Affeuerations, natural Affection to their Liege Lord, and their regard to Conscience, a Moiety of both Houses of Parliament, most insolently had recourse to Arms, against the most gracious and most tender Father of his Countrey that ever Reign'd upon a Throne: What the Issue of these unnatural Distractions was, and how God, for the Sins of these Nations, gave Permission to those Milcreants to bind his own Anointed and Vicegerent in Chains of Irons; and having used their King worse than a private Captive, to make him pour out his precious Life with his Blood at his own Palace Gates, by the Hands of an infamous Executioner remains so fresh and astonishing in our Historical Relations, that for Decency's sake, and the Love that a Man must bear to his Native Country, I omit speaking farther about it.

Mr. Fox, at the Martyrdom of the King, was in the 21st Year of his Age; and having some time before quitted the Earl of *Northumberland's* Service, for that of the Lord *Piercy*, that Noble Peer's Brother, who was constant in his Attachment and Fidelity to his Successor when Prince of *Wales*, had an Opportunity of signalizing his Zeal for his Majesty King *Charles* the

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the Second's Interest, upon divers weighty and very difficult Occasions; particularly by his Attendance on that Prince at *Worcester*, where, tho' he was not actually in the Fight, he had the Supervision of the Ordnance-Board under the Lord *Percy*, then Master thereof, which he managed so well, notwithstanding his Master had contracted the ill-will of the King and the whole Court by the Neglect of it, that he was particularly made known to his Majesty, who not only gave him Assurances of his Favour, but had thence-forward a gracious Eye upon him in order to his further Promotion.

The King's Affairs being rendered desperate by the Defeat of his Forces at *Worcester*, every one was forced to shift for himself, and among these the Lord *Percy*, who left Orders with Mr. *Fox* to follow him to the Coast of *Sussex*, where his Majesty himself was desired to take Shipping for *France*, and from whence that Royal Fugitive, who was hunted from Place to Place, as a Partridge on the Mountains, at last made his Escape, tho' not before he had undergone almost insuperable Hazards, and wearied his Royal Person with Fatigues next to incredible, he fortunately made his Escape; tho' not before Mr. *Fox* had again distinguished himself by his wise Conduct, in his Instances with the Master of the Ship's Wife, who had a Knowledge of the Royal Passenger, from the Disco-

very

very of her Husband, to keep Matters secret. Things were in this Situation, when his Majesty, after he had in vain applied to the Courts of the several Princes in *Europe*, for Supplies of Money and Men, to relieve the ill Condition of his Circumstances, found himself deterred by *France* it self, by the Means of the Cardinal, its Prime Minister, who postponed the Rules of Equity, Justice, and Right, to Reasons of State, that had no manner of conscientious Grounds for them, and a League being struck up, maugre all the Queen-Mother could do (who even her self began to cool in her Affection to the exiled Court, because of the Steadfastness of those that composed it, in their Protestant Principles) between the Commonwealth of *England* and that Kingdom, Offensive and Defensive, against *Spain*, the French were no longer at Liberty, by a Separate Article therein, to give the King Refuge in their Territories.

This the King was advertised of with an Air of Discontent from the Cardinal, who in a Visit to his Majesty, seemed to lament his Inability of affording that Prince and his Followers any longer Shelter, through the great Power of *Oliver* the Protector, who had rendered himself formidable at Sea and Land, thro' a continued Series of most surprizing Successes; and at the same time made very courtly

‘ courtly Promises of being Assistant, as far as
 ‘ in him lay to render his Way of Living
 ‘ comfortable, since he could not prosper in
 ‘ any Place of Retirement his Majesty should
 ‘ fix his Choice upon. Hereupon his Majesty,
 who had a very penetrating Judgment himself,
 and did not want for the best Advisers, such as
 the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, after-
 wards Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord High Chan-
 cellor of *England*, &c. having returned the
 Complement, as if he regretted the Cardinal’s
 Inability to serve him, set himself at work to
 make choice of such Servants, whose Of cono-
 my and good Management, might be of use
 under the pressure of his narrow Circumstances,
 after his Removal from *Paris* to *Germany*, in
 the Year 1654. Nor was his Majesty’s Foresight
 in the least unnecessary; for such had been the
 disorder of his Finances, almost ever since the
 Death of his Royal Father, and such the Perple-
 xity those who had the Charge of his little Ex-
 chequer laboured under, that it wanted the
 most able Hand, whereby to restore it to the
 Credit and Reputation, which that of so great
 a Prince, with so small a Revenue ought to
 have.

Therefore, says the greatest of Historians,
 the Earl of *Clarendon*, in pag. 410, 411. of the
 Folio Edition of his *History of the Rebellion*;
 ‘ The Charge of Governing the Expences of
 ‘ the

the Family, and of Payment of the Wages
 of the Servants; and indeed, of issuing out
 all Monies, as well in Journies, as when the
 Court resided any where, was committed to
Stephen Fox, a young Man, bred under the
 severe Discipline of the Lord *Percy*, after-
 wards Lord Chamberlain of the King's Hou-
 shold. This *Stephen Fox* was very well qua-
 lified with Languages, and all other Parts of
 Clerkship, Honesty and Discretion, that were
 necessary for the Discharge of such a Trust;
 and indeed, his great Industry, Modesty and
 Prudence did very much contribute to the
 bringing the Family, which for so many Years
 had been under no Government, into very
 good Order; By which his Majesty, in the
 pinching Streights of his Condition, enjoy'd
 very much Ease from the time he left *Paris*.

Such an Encomium, from so undoubted and
 irrefragable an Authority, carries so great a
 Weight with it, that it would be the highest
 Act of Supererogation, to attempt an Addition
 to it: But since the Illustrious Person that gives
 it, has by applauding *Mr. Fox* his Modesty,
 given an Instance of his own, uncommon to any
 Writer but himself, it may not be improper to
 elucidate and clear up that Part of his History,
 wherein he has industriously avoided the Ho-
 nour of that Patronage, whereof the Gentle-
 man, who ow'd his Preferment wholly to his

Interest with the King, retained very grateful Sentiments to the Day of his Death. For notwithstanding it may be justly said, that he received very great Impressions of Industry, Skill, and Frugality from so tenacious a Practitioner of all those Vertues, as the prudent Lord *Piercy*; yet that Minister being, at the very Juncture wherein Mr. *Fox* obtained this important Trust, out of Favour with his Majesty, on Account of his Brother the Earl of *Northumberland's* discovering some Letters of his to a Committee of the Rebel-Parliament, by which the King's Affairs were very much perplexed and embarrassed, his Admission into it must be judged naturally to proceed from other Motives, than his faithful Services under the said Lord.

The Detail of this Matter, as it came from Sir *Stephen's* own Mouth, runs thus: Some Persons of Quality, soon after the Publication of the Earl of *Clarendon's* History, at paying him a Visit at his Lodgings at *Whitehall*, amongst other Discourse, were pleased to take Notice of that celebrated Work, and more particularly of the Passage relating to himself above-recited. At which Sir *Stephen*, with a becoming Sense of his own Unworthiness of so great a Commendation, from so unquestionable a Pen, signified to them, that he should be taxed with the highest Injustice, were he to impute his

Introduction to Court, to any other Interest, than that of the Lord *Clarendon*. 'It's undeniably true, my Lords, *said he*, that no One can owe more to my good Lord *Piercy* than I do; my first Rudiments of Knowledge, in the Exercise of all the Offices I have served in, were imbibed under him; and was it not for my Reception into his Family, I had been destitute of Means to be admitted into his Majesty's Favour, especially to serve in such a Post as that wherewith I was then honoured: But, my Lords, *added he*, should I acknowledge more than Justice and Gratitude bids me hold due to his Lordship's Patronage, I should not only do Violence to the Memory of a Person that took more Pleasure in Acts of Goodness themselves, than in Applauses, the natural Consequences of them, but highly injure the Beneficence of that most Excellent Man, who without any Application to him on my Part, thought me capable of discharging a Duty, which I undertook with the greatest Anxiety and Fearfulness. Your Lordships may observe, that *Sir Edward Hyde* (our noble Historian) then Chancellor of his exil'd Majesty's Exchequer, makes mention in the same Book, wherein he is pleased to speak of me, beyond what in me is, of his falling under the Queen Mother's Displeasure; nay, goes farther, and instances in a particular Confe-

' rence between her Majesty and him, wherein
 ' her Majesty, tho' she is at last prevailed upon
 ' to give him her Hand to kiss, in Compliance
 ' with a Request from the King her Son,
 ' does it so coldly, and with such a Reserve,
 ' as to leave him in no manner of Doubt con-
 ' cerning her Thoughts of him. Wherefore,
 ' since this wise Minister of State, could not be
 ' induced by any Sights or Hardships to disco-
 ' ver the true Reasons of his Disgrace with the
 ' Parent of his Sovereign Lord, and chose ra-
 ' ther to hide them under a Veil, thro' his De-
 ' ference to her Majesty, and the Sacred Cha-
 ' racter of his Royal Master, than to make
 ' them stand confessed to open Light, I hope I
 ' shall no ways offend the Almes of the one or
 ' the other, if I set before the Readers of that
 ' History, who may otherwise be in the Dark,
 ' the true Motives of that Princess's Displeasure
 ' towards him.

' The Queen, who had ever been the great-
 ' est of Bigots to the Roman Catholick Persua-
 ' sion, even during her Residence in *England*,
 ' was more and more solicitous for the Ad-
 ' vancement of it, at her Return to her Native
 ' Country; where she judged it an Act merito-
 ' rious of Salvation, to reconcile those the Church
 ' established there, call'd *Hereticks*, to the Po-
 ' pish Faith. To this Purpose, no sooner was
 ' the Royal Family arrived in *France*, and set-
 ' tled

fled there, but her Majesty, by the Means of
 her Confessor, and other Priests her Dome-
 sticks, was not only urgent with the King, for
 the Education of the Duke of Gloucester, but
 were assiduous in their Solicitations with the
 Duke of York to embrace their Communion.
 What Success their Endeavours had with the
 latter, the melancholy History of our present
 Times sufficiently discover, from the Wars
 that have thereby risen among the Generality
 of the Princes of Europe; tho' it seem'd to
 have little or none then, from the Precautions
 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the
 immoveable Regards which his Master had
 for his Advice and Counsels. Hereupon Re-
 presentation upon Representation was made to
 the Queen of the Remora, that occasioned
 their luckless Instances with the Princes; and
 the Chancellor was pointed out as the only
 Obstacle to her Majesty's Hopes and Wishes;
 which enraged her to such a Degree, as to
 leave no Strategem untry'd, whereby she
 might compass that most faithful Minister's
 Ruine.

In a word, these, and those Suspicions of
 his Conduct, were whisper'd in the King's
 Ear, who had too true a Sense of his unshaken
 Loyalty, to receive any other Impressions
 from them, than what endear'd him more and
 more to his affectionate Sentiments; inasmuch
 that

that the Priests perceiving nothing was to be
 done with the Chiefs of our distracted Family,
 they chose rather to make their Attacks
 upon the inferior Branches of it, than
 to be altogether beat back and repelled,
 without making any Proselytes: Nor did they
 in this fail of their purposes, since two or three
 of us were so unhappy, as to quit the Princi-
 ples wherein they had been Educated, for a
 strange Worship in a strange Land. Amongst
 others, I was laid siege to with uncommon
 Ardor, but what through the Grace of God,
 with the remembrance of those Instructions I
 had received from the most Orthodox and tru-
 ly Primitive Divines, and what through an in-
 nate Aversion I had always entertain'd for Po-
 pish Superstition, I was no way to be prevail'd
 upon, but so irritated the Father, who had
 made sure of my Perversion, that he gave a
 very untoward Report of my Obstinacy to the
 Queen, which would have had very ill Con-
 sequences, had not the Chancellor of the Ex-
 chequer step'd in between me and the Danger
 that threatn'd me, and spoke so much in fa-
 vour of me to the King, that instead of giving
 ear to the Whispers that were dealt about to
 lessen me in his Majesty's Esteem, that Good
 and Gracious Prince was pleas'd to overlook
 my want of Abilities, and to entrust me with
 the Care of the Disbursements, the noble Hi-
 storian

' storian has done me the Honour to think me
 ' worthy of his Notice, the Occasion of my
 ' unexpected Promotion being this :
 ' When his Majesty was upon the Dispatch
 ' of several Envoys to the Courts of several Po-
 ' tentates, to sollicite Aids, not only for the
 ' Support of the Royal Family, and its indi-
 ' gent Followers, under their unhappy Circum-
 ' stances, but for the Recovery of his Usurped
 ' Kingdoms, (if it should so enter into the
 ' Hearts of Christian Princes to commiserate
 ' the unprecedented Circumstances of a Mo-
 ' narch, who was ally'd by Blood and the most
 ' solemn Engagement, to most of the Poten-
 ' tates of Europe) he was pleas'd, before the
 ' departure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer
 ' and Sir William Godolphin for Spain, at their
 ' receiving their last Instructions, to ask the
 ' former, Where he could fix his Choice upon
 ' a Person fit to manage the Domestick Cash ;
 ' and to do it in such a manner, as the Ser-
 ' vants of inferior Rank might be paid their re-
 ' spective Salaries, and the necessary Expen-
 ' ces of the Household carefully and faith-
 ' fully defray'd : Upon which that best of Mi-
 ' nisters, without any Sollicitation, or Expe-
 ' ctation on my part, had me in his Thoughts,
 ' and from the Goodness of his Nature, spoke
 ' so advantageously of me to the King, that
 ' within a few days after, I had the Honour
 ' to

to kiss his Majesty's Hand for that Post: being then told by that most Gracious of Masters, that a faithful Discharge of it was expected from me, not only on his own Account, but thole of whole Subistence and Wages I then had the Disbursements of. Not that this wise Prince gave the least Hint, at the time of my Admission into his Royal Presence, of the Chancellor's Recommendation in my Favour; but Sir *William Godolphin*, many Years since his Majesty's most happy Restauration, let me into this Secret of my first Publick Post immediately under the King, to which I must, in Gratitude to my deceased Benefactor, owe the rest of my subsequent Preferment, wherewith that Prince's Royal Successors have been pleas'd to Honour and Distinguish me.

So much for Sir *Stephen's* own Account of his first Rise, which was communicated, as near as could be, by one of the Noble Ear-witnesses, in his own Words. The next thing we have to do, is, to proceed as regularly as possible, and to pursue the Thread of our Narration, from Year to Year, with the mention of such Occurrences, as bear a more particular Relation to his Life and Character.

Whether Mr. *Fox* was married to Mrs. *Eliz. Whittle*, Daughter of Mr. *William Whittle*, of the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, at the time of
of

of this new Promotion; or, whether that Ceremony was perform'd in *England* before it, or in *France* after it, our Advices do not tell us; but the *Heralds-Office* Books assure us, that his Father, Mr. *William Fox*, of *Farley*, dy'd in the Year 1652. from which we may reasonably infer, that upon coming to something of a small Estate, which fell to him by that Decease, he might have chang'd his Condition; for the same Books give an Account, that his eldest Son *Stephen* was buried in *France*, without naming the Year of his Birth; which, in all probability, must have happen'd before the King's Removal to *Germany*, where that Illustrious and Royal Exile sojourn'd, till his Invitation from the Court of *Spain* to *Brussels*, so that it is to be concluded, that he entred into the State of Matrimony in or before the Year 1654, when these Preparations were making for the *English* Court's Departure from *France*.

Be that as it will, we find Mr. *Fox* discharging the Trust reposed in him with great Fidelity, from his first Entrance into it in *France*, through every Residence his Majesty was pleas'd to take up in *Cologne* and elsewhere, in the Territories adjacent, till his making choice of *Brussels* to hold his little Court in, insomuch that at the Interview between that Monarch, and her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange*, His Majesty's Sister, at the first of those Pla-

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ces, that very judicious Lady was so surprizingly affected with a Sense of his wife's Conduct in the Management of the whole course of her Entertainments there, as to shew him more particular Marks of Esteem than any other of the King's Domesticks, by a Present of a Diamond Ring, valued at more than 50 l. and by recommending him as the most grateful Messenger, to be sent to her from her Royal Brother, upon any emergent occasion; which had such an Effect with his Majesty, that he was afterward employ'd in several important Dispatches to that Princess's Court in *Holland*, and so Negotiated Affairs with her Royal Highness there, that he not only obtain'd frequent Supplies of very handsom Bums for his Majesty's Occasions, but got a settled Annuity of 10000 l. *per Annum*, which was constantly paid him, from his first Arrival at *Brussels*, till his return from *Breda* into his own Hereditary Dominions.

What a Figure his Majesty made at *Brussels*, and how far he was from being Treated, during his Residence there, with the Respects due to his High Rank and Dignity, as one of the Greatest Potentates in *Europe*, the History of those Times, written by the best of Pens, sufficiently discovers; infomuch that it will be needless to recount, how little the Governour-General of the *Spanish-Netherlands* came up to the

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the Assurances he had given that Royal Exile, of a Support and Entertainment suitable to his Quality. 'Tis sufficient, that the King lived very uneasie there, and more like a private Man, than one Invested with a Sovereign's Authority; and could not have maintain'd his little Court, which was then reduced to very few Attendants (by reason of the Absence of the Principal Persons that would have otherwise compos'd it, in those of Foreign Princes) had not Mr. Fox, who we find then went by the Title of *Clerk of his Majesty's Kitchen*, distinguished himself by such Thrifty Precautions, as to make the Expences of the Family so far from being superior to the Revenue, that when his Majesty was once put to a Pinch, by losing a Sum of Money to a *Walloon Count*, and in vain apply'd to him that had the care of his Privy-Purse, to keep his Honour with that Nobleman; the King was agreeably surprized with the Tender of that, and as much more, by this frugal Servant; who told his Majesty, that he accounted himself very fortunate, in having it in his power to give back so much of his own Money (for he had sav'd it for none but his Majesty's own use) on so necessary an Occasion as the Preservation of his Royal Credit: Whereupon the King was so sensibly touch'd with this signal Instance of his Zeal and Fidelity, that being incapable of making

king him a Pecuniary Reward, he commanded Sir *Edward Walker*, then *Garret King at Arms*, and One of the Clerks of his Majesty's Council, to make him a Grant of Arms; which was dated at *Brussels*, Oct. 30. 1658. and contain'd, *Ermin on a Cheveron Azure. Three Foxes Heads erased Or; and on a Canton of the Second, a Flower de Liz of the Third. Crest, on a Chapeau Azure turned up Ermin, a Fox sitting Or;* hereby to admit him into the number of the Gentility of his Kingdom, who had exceeded even the Nobility, by his Generous and Loyal Deportment to his Distressed Sovereign.

Nor did the Duties of his Office altogether ingross his Care (though no one could be more diligent in the Discharge of it) but his leisure Hours were employ'd in Meditations for his Royal Master's Interest in another Capacity. He had been too conversant with Persons thoroughly vers'd in Affairs of State, not to have a very good Taste of things of that Nature, and kept a constant Correspondence with the *Royalists* in *London*, who gave him such quick Intelligence of Occurrences, that he was very well appriz'd of things of moment, before they came to the Ears of the King, or any of his Courtiers. Amongst other Matters, when there was no seeming possibility of a happy Turn to the King's Affairs, during the Life of the Usur-

per

per Oliver; who by his Negotiations at the Courts of all the considerable Princes in Europe (and even that of the King of Spain himself, who made the greatest shew of Friendship to his Majesty) had made them desperate. Mr. Fox received the News of that Monster's Death, six Hours before any Express reach'd *Brussels*; and while the King was playing at Tennis with the Archduke *Leopold Don John*, and other Spanish Grantees, he very dutifully accosted his Majesty, upon his Knee, with the grateful Message; and beg'd leave to call him really King of Great Britain, &c. since he that had caus'd him to be only Titularly so, was no longer to be number'd among the Living; which so ingratiated him afresh with that Prince, who received him with an Air of Pleasantry, that from thenceforward he was admitted into the King's most secret Thoughts, and was advis'd with more like a Privy Counsellor, than a Servant of an inferior Rank.

During the Mock-Protectorship of *Richard*, who succeeded his Father for a short space of Time, and the Government of *Lambert* and his Adherents, Mr. Fox pass'd frequently from the *Netherlands* to *London*, on Messages of the last Moment from the King; and was even so adventurous, as to charge himself with Letters to Mr. *Monk*, from that Prince, even before that General had made any Discovery of his

his Inclination to Loyalty; and gave him a Pacquet into his Hands, to excite him thereunto, in his March with the Army from the North, when he seem'd most averse to the King's Service. Nor did ill Success attend so surprizing an Act; for, notwithstanding the said General received him with Tokens of Reserve, and would, at that time, send no Answer by him to the Dispatches he brought; yet, by his not committing the Messenger, but suffering him to go away unmolested, it was easie for him to observe, that what he brought made an Impression on the Person it was directed to, and from thence naturally to conclude, that his Master's Circumstances were in a fair Way of putting on a better Aspect, tho' it was not judg'd convenient at that time for the General to intrust him with any Part of the Secret.

Mr. Fox was also intrusted with other Letters; in particular with one to Mr. *Leinhal*, the Speaker of the Parliament, which he delivered with his own Hands; and which (tho' our Historians make no mention of it) contributed very much to a good Understanding between General *Mank* and him, and made it less difficult to march the Army up to *London*; and by the Means of the Awe it had upon the City, and House of Commons, most happily, some time after, to bring about the Restoration of his Majesty to the Throne of his Ancestors.

In

In 1659. the Year before the Accomplishment of all Loyal Subjects Wishes and Vows, by the dutiful Return of these Nations to their wonted Allegiance, his Wife was brought to Bed of a Second Son, who in Honour to his Majesty was christened *Charles*, and was his only Son living in the the Year 1713. by his first Lady, out of Six which God had been pleased to bless his Nuptial Bed with, viz. *William, Edward, James, and John* (besides the Son before-mentioned to be born and buried in France) all Four of them brought into the World after the Royal Family's Arrival in England. We may likewise add here, that Mr. Fox had Three Daughters by his said Wife, viz. *Elizabeth, Margaret, and Jane*; but the time of their Birth being uncertain, we shall hold our selves contented in giving the Publick to understand, that the first is deceased, after having been the Comfort of the Right Honourable *John*, late Lord *Cornwallis*, by whom she had the present Lord of that Name, with several other Children; the Second died unmarried, and the Third is the fruitful Spouse of the Right Honourable *George*, Earl of *Northampton*, by whom she has Ten Children now living, to the great Increase of that Ancient and Noble Family, which has several other Collateral Branches by late Inter-Marriages.

The

The King's Affairs, soon after the Birth of Mr. Fox his Son *Charles*, were brought to such a happy Crisis, that many Princes and States, who before had turned a deaf Ear to his Complaints and Proposals, were now ready to come into any Measures with him; and even the *Dutch* themselves, who had shewn little or no Regard to his unhappy Circumstances before, when they saw no manner of likelihood of his sitting on the Throne of his Ancestors, now he was invited to come and possess it, most officiously sent their Congratulations thereupon to *Breda*, where the King and the Two Princes, his Brothers, then were; and not only most humbly besought him by Deputations for that purpose, to Honour their Territories with his Royal Presence, but made him Tenders of large Sums for the better Support of his high Dignity and Character, till such time as Supplies should arrive from *England* with the Fleet, that was fitting out under Admiral *Montague*, afterwards Earl of *Sandwich*, for his Majesty's Convey.

The Court was then very numerous, at the Return of several of his Majesty's Ministers from several Courts, who hearing of the Dispositions in *England* for his Majesty's Restoration, came to be Eye-witnesses, and partake of a Blessing they had so long and ardently desired; and his Majesty, in Compliance with the

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Invitation of the States-General, but more particularly with the Instances of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange*, agreed to make a Publick Entry into those Provinces, after he had, preparatory thereunto, sent his trusty Servant Mr. *Fox*, jointly with Sir *Edward Walker*, to the *Hague*, there to adjust the Ceremonies of his Majesty's Reception.

Matters being thus settled, it may not be foreign to our Purpose, tho' something digressive from our Subject, to give the Detail of the Procedure thereupon; and since the Noble Historian, the late Earl of *Clarendon*, has had less Regard to Particulars of this Nature, than other Incidents that were more adapted to his instructive Genius, and has made little or no mention thereof, we shall take the Liberty of consulting other Records of those Times, and of shewing the Reader what an amazing Alteration there was in the Countenance and Behaviour of a People, who in less than two Years past would have made a Sacrifice of that Prince, whom they now strived to outvie each other, in doing Homage to: Which being taken from no common Accounts, and handed to us by an Eye-witness of it, will sufficiently justify its Insertion, by its Novelty and Variety.

On the Eighth of *May*, after it had been resolved by the Estates General for their Part of the Magnificence, that the King's Charges should

defray'd during the whole Time he stay'd in the United Provinces, the Deputies appointed to Conduct that Prince, his two Royal Brothers, with his Sister the Princess Royal of Orange, and their several Retinues, arrived at *Breda*; where the King sent the Lord *Gerrard* to introduce them in the Castle, and the Duke of *Ormond* met them on the Stair-Head, and brought them into the Royal Presence. His Majesty was standing in the midst of his Bed-Chamber covered, but as soon as he saw them he uncovered himself, and came two or three Paces forward to meet them. After they had made low Obeisances, and could not be prevailed upon by the King to put on their Hats, because they were not in the Quality of Ambassadors (by reason of their being in their own Country) his Majesty likewise remained uncovered, whilst Monsieur *Riperda*, as Spokesman for the rest, addressed him after this manner, and besought him for Leave to tell him, *That the States-General of the United Provinces had understood with an extreme Joy the Alteration of Affairs in England; that they knew the good God had so well touched the Hearts of his Subjects, that there was not any Person almost that cried not out on the Name of the King, and wished not passionately to see him returned to the Exercise of the Regal Power. That upon certain Advices, which the States-General had*
thereof,

thereof, they thought fit to send their Deputies to his Majesty, to witness to him, the Part they take, to Congratulate him on so important an Occasion, and to wish him and all his Royal Family the choicest Blessings of Heaven, with all the Prosperity he could hope for, from God, after so long and such bitter Afflictions. That the States General made those Prayers with so much the more Ardour, because they knew the Repose of their Commonwealth depended in some kind on that of its Neighbours. That they would not willingly enjoy the Amity of the English but under the Monarchical Government of his Royal House. That they hoped still for the future under his Majesty's happy Reign, and to this Purpose, they desired, that of his Goodness he would be pleased to renew with the United Provinces, the Alliance which they had always considered as one of the Chief Points of State, towards the Foundation of preserving the Common Interests of both Nations. That, moreover, they had Orders from their Superiors to remonstrate to his Majesty, that the Town of Breda was inconvenient and distant, and to beseech him most humbly to choose one in their Provinces, that he should think most proper in this Juncture of Affairs, for his Residence, and for his Embarkment. That the States General had commanded them to follow his Majesty in his Voyage, and to serve him with what the Uni-

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ted Provinces were possessed of, for his more commodious Entertainment.

In Answer to this, the King held himself extremely indebted to them for their Civilities and Testimonies of Affection, saying, in very obliging Words; *I love this Commonwealth, not only because the Princess Royal, my Sister, and the Prince of Orange her Son, two Persons who are extremely dear to me, reside here, but also thro' Interest of State for the Good of my Kingdoms, and thro' a strong Inclination to their Good. I love truly, Sirs, these Provinces, and so strongly, that I should be jealous if they gave a greater Part in their Amity to another Prince than to me, who think that I ought to have much more therein, than any other Prince, since I love them more than all other Sovereigns together.*

After this Audience, my Lord *Jermyn* conducted them to the two Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester* severally, where they gave and received the like Civilities, as also to the Princess Royal; and the next Day after, while they were consulting about the Charge of, and Conveniencies for the Court's Remove, the States of *Holland* likewise paid their Complement to his Majesty by their Deputies; one of which, *Monsieur Beverweert*, the Governour of the *Bosch*, was pitched upon, as being a Relation of the Duke of *Ormond* by the Earl of *Ossory's* Alliance with that House, to salute the King with the following Speech:

SIR,

S I R,

IT is now the third Time, that my Lords the States of Holland, have Congratulated with Your Majesty upon Your Accession to the Throne of Your Royal Ancestors. The first was when You attain'd thereunto, by the Fundamental Laws of Your Estate, the Right of Inheritance, immediately after the Decease of the late King, Your Father, of Glorious and most Eternal Memory; and the other, when the Commissioners from the Committee of Estates and Parliament of Scotland came to this Place, to invite Your Majesty to go and take Possession of One of Your Imperial Crowns. It is not without great Grief and Trouble of Spirit that we remember those two Disastrous Encounters; but, on the contrary, it is with the utmost Transports of Joy that we are now to Congratulate Your Majesty upon the present happy Situation of Your Affairs; and this with so much the more Reason, as we know that the Reciprocal Amity between England and this Republick, has never suffer'd any Alteration under the Government of her Kings.

What remain'd was of a Piece with that of the States General, and concluded with the like Invitation of his Majesty to take up his Residence in their Province, and many Protestations of Thankfulness for the Honour that would be

be done them upon his Royal Compliance therewith. To this his Majesty was pleased to give Answer much to the same Purport as before, and having given his Acceptance of their Offer, express'd his Intentions of going by Water to *Holland*. Thereupon the States General gave Order that all the Pinnaces, and other Barks capable to Transport the Court, with their whole Train and Baggage, should immediately repair to the *Higher Swahuew* in *Brabant*, to attend there the Commands which the States of *Holland* should lay upon them. They likewise caus'd written Orders to be sent to all the Colonels and Superior Officers, as well Horse as Foot, who were quarter'd in the Neighbourhood of that Town, to appear splendidly at the *Hague*, at the Ceremonies of Reception and Treatment, which they resolv'd to make for his Majesty: As for the Deputies of *Holland*, they took the same, if not more extraordinary Care, as the Honour of the Business more nearly concerned them, and writ presently to the Magistrate of the *Brill*, to advertise him of the Resolution the King had taken to pass to *Holland*; to the end, that if there should arrive any Expresses or Messengers from the Parliament Commissioners, who were deputed to attend upon his Majesty, and were every Day expected, he should direct them to the *Hague*.

Upon

Upon Notice that his Majesty resolv'd to leave *Breda* on the 14th of *May*, Preparations were made, and Commissioners nam'd, on the 11th of the same Month, out of the Nobility and prime Gentry of *Holland*, to attend the Service of his Reception; and it was resolv'd, that the King and his two Royal Brothers, with all their Train, should be sumptuously treated at the sole Charge of that Province, from the 16th till the Time of his Embarkation for *England*. In the mean time the States gave Orders for solemn Thanks to be render'd to God, by all the Ministers of the *Dutch*, *French* and *English* Churches, who expounded Texts fit for the Subject of the King's Restoration; and the Towns of *Rotterdam*, *Dort* and *Delf*, sent their Magistrates to beseech his Majesty to do them the unprecedented Honour of so great a Monarch's passing thro' those Towns, there to refresh himself by the way. But Excuses were made, as well upon the present State of Affairs, which permitted his Majesty not to stay any where, as because that his Passage after that manner would incommode the Inhabitants, to whom he should never cease to show himself sensibly oblig'd for the Tenderness express'd to him.

At the King's Departure from *Breda*, the Burgomasters of the Town presented themselves before him, and Mr. *Snel*, in the Name of the rest, deliver'd this Oration.

SIR,

SIR,

THE Magistrate and Council of this Town wait upon Your Majesty once more (for they had before Complemented him on the happy Prospect of a speedy Restoration) to render You most humble Thanks for the Honour it hath pleased You to do us, by the Residence You have made here, and to bring You the last Proof of the perfect Joy which Your Majesty's wonderful Success has caused. As it is the powerful Hand and infinite Providence of God which has drawn Your Majesty out of a Gulf of Dangers, and has conducted You thro' a Desart of Afflictions, even unto the Entrance of the Greatness which Your Predecessors have gained to their Royal Posterity. This is the Subject of our Joy, Sir, when we know, that after the Success of many Battles and Victories obtain'd at the Price of the Subjects Blood, which may content the Ambition of a Prince transported with Conquests, yet Your Majesty is of that Debonair Disposition, and so good a Prince, Your Thoughts are so generous and magnanimous, as to prefer an innocent and bloodless Triumph, before all other Worldly Advantages. We praise that Great God with all our Hearts, who has begun this great Work in the Person of Your Majesty, and ardently pray, that it will please the Divine Being to hear the Devotions we shall continue to offer

offer up incessantly for Your Majesty's prosperous Voyage and Reign.

His Majesty made Answer, That he thanked them for the Affection they had expressed to him, and should endeavour to acknowledge it on all Occasions. Whereupon the Chief Burgo-master took the liberty to reply, That Since his Majesty had the Goodness to accept the Zeal and Affection they had for his Service, he besought him, most humbly, to remember the Grace he had made them hope for, when in that Place he concluded a Treaty with the Deputies of Scotland some years since, that he would Honour the Town of Breda, and its Inhabitants, with all the Favour which the Laws of his Kingdom would permit the Grant of. To this the King said, he remembered his Promise very well; and that he was obliged to do so much for a Town, where he had received such acceptable News, and which had rendred him so many Testimonies of Respect and Affection.

As soon as this Audience was given, his Majesty took Coach, and at his Arrival at Marvaert, found some Squadrons of Horse there in Battalia, and the Deputies of the States of Holland making their Complements to him in the Name of their Superiors, at his Entrance into their Province. After some Addresses and short

Salutations, he proceeded to the end of the Causey, or Dike, where a Bridge was made, that reach'd to the Pinnacle to facilitate his Imbarkment. Here the King having view'd the Princess Dowager of Orange's Pinnace, which had been provided for him by the States, was pleas'd to make Choice of another, which by his former use of it (as delighting much to divert himself on the Water) he knew to be very Commodious. Since her Highness's was not great enough to lodge him, and the Princess Royal his Sister that would pass the Night with him, with Persons necessary for their Service.

This Vessel was formerly made for the Prince of Orange, and was the biggest of the Fleet, which consisted of Thirty great Barges, besides innumerable other Barks, call'd *Tachts*, a kind of little Frigats, and pleas'd the King so well, that he said in Discourse to the Deputies of Holland, That he would have one made for him after the same Model, to serve him upon the Thames, at his Arrival in London. Which gave Occasion to one of the Deputies, Mr. de Vlooswick, of Amsterdam, to acquaint his Majesty, that they had built one lately very commodious every way, which he took the liberty to offer his Majesty as a Present. The King neither accepted nor declin'd, so that Orders were privately sent to Amsterdam to make it ready, and gild and paint it curiously inside and out-

on that, that it might be presented to his Majesty at his Departure for *England*, which was done accordingly; this being the *Brigantine* which the King for many Years afterwards made use of upon the River *Thames*.

The King intended to have din'd as soon as he came on Board, and the Meat was ready; but the Wind was so strong, and blew so fiercely, and the Sea so high, that the Princess Royal, not able to endure the Agitations of the Vessel, lost her Appetite, and being Sea-sick, was forc'd to lie on her Bed; for this Reason Dinner was defer'd till the Fleet came within sight of *Dord*, where the Ramparts and Keys were full of Citizens in Arms, and a Battery of great Guns, which made many Peals, as well as the Muskets, during, and after, the Repast, which was taken in sight of the Town. In a word, so long as they could discover the Ship's Flag that carry'd the King, they continu'd their Thunder.

His Majesty had the like Honours paid him by the City of *Rotterdam*, near whose Haven the Fleet was forc'd to approach by contrary Winds, being saluted by the Burghers who were in Arms, as well as by all the Artillery of the Town, and the Cannon of the Ships that lay at Anchor in the Road. The passage on, the next Place to *Duy Haven*, where they had erected a Battery of sixteen Pieces of Ordnance

more, and came to *Overschy*, a Village situated between *Delf* and *Delf's Haven*.

The States of *Holland* had resolved to cause his Majesty to be received at the Powder Magazine upon the Channel, which serves for a Line of Communication between the two Towns of *Delf* and *Rotterdam*; for the Town of *Delf* having been partly ruin'd by an Accident of Fire some Years before, which destroy'd their Powder, they thought fit to lodge it without the Walls, a Cannon shot off the Town. But the King having set sail, at Day-break came to the Suburbs of *Delf*, before the Deputies could give Orders to make the Fleet drop Anchor at the Place design'd for his Reception. All the Citizens of this Town had been in Arms from Three of the Clock in the Morning, and part of them had taken their Post on the Key where his Majesty was to Land; and the Chief Magistrate came thither with his Brethren, to do Reverence to the King as soon as he understood he was arriv'd, and to beseech him to do them the Honour to repose and refresh himself in their Town, whilst his Majesty should expect the Attendance of the Deputies from the States of *Holland*; but the King excused himself on the State of his Affairs, which was so far from permitting him to stay by the way, that it had oblig'd him to prevent the Hour he had appointed for his Reception.

The

of Sir STEPHEN FOX. 37

The Deputies of the States of Holland being come to *Delft*, and appriz'd of what had pass'd by those who were sent to Complement the King at *Brada*, and had the Conduct of his Royal Person in the Voyage inform'd his Majesty of the Orders that were given at the Hague for his Publick Entrance, and for his Lodging and Treatment to the end, that as their intention was wholly to submit his Will, they might make such Allocation therein as should be most agreeable to his Disposition, and of gniorn

After a Complement paid to the King in the Name of their Superiors, who had sent a Messenger of each Town in their Province to wait on him, which Ceremony was done in the Yacht where his Majesty was, that Monarch landed, and seated himself in the Princess Royal's Coach, which that Day carry'd all the Royal Family. The King sat forwards with his Sister, the Dukes of York and Gloucester backwards, and the young Prince of Orange in one of the Boats, and as soon as they were plac'd, the whole Company began to advance, and enter into the Town of *Delft*. Here the King staid not, according to his first Determination, but pass'd forward from his Landing place, thro' the Ranks of Arm'd Citizens, who march'd more than the length of a Musquet shot from the Guns on both sides of his Coach, where they stay'd and saluted his Majesty, whilst all the

the Bells rung, and the Artillery roared from the Bulwarks and Ramparts, but as it may be thought needless, upon this Occasion, to give the Order of the Procession, which consisted of seventy Two Coaches with Six Horses, that were full of *English* and *Dutch* Nobility, which had, at the Head of them, several Trumpets of the States clothed with Crimson Velvet, embroidered with Gold and Silver, and a long Train of Officers on Horse-back belonging to the Army, as well as others composed the Civil Establishment both of his Majesty and the States. It is enough to our Purpose, that nothing was omitted on this Part of the *Dutch* of Pomp or Expence, that might show the King what Satisfaction they took in the Sight of him, and that the Crowd was so great, thro' the People's Curiosity to see this miraculous Prince, that the Ways were almost choaked up with them. In a Word, nothing was to be heard in his Way to the Palace that was prepared for him, but loud Acclamations of Joy, and repeated Salvo's of the Artillery and Small Arms, that welcom'd the King to the *Hague*. And at his Arrival there, the Toil of his Journey, and the little Rest he had taken for the two Nights preceding, made him desirous of Repose. And indeed the States would have made the Musqueteers to have forbore Shooting, who gave continual Volleys

if it had been possible to smother the Univer-
sal Joy, which could not be concealed on this
Occasion.

The next Day, the States General (after
they had sent one of that Illustrious Assembly
to know what Time would be most convenient
to admit of their Respects and Reverence to him
in a full Body) with Prince William of Nassau
at the Head of them, and their Chief Military
Officers bare-headed before them, came to the
King's Apartments. At their Entrance they
were met by the Lord Cressy accompanied by
a great Company of English Nobility and Gen-
tlemen, and introduced by the Duke of Ormand,
from the Staff-Head to the King. The Press
was so great, that they could hardly get into
the Presence Chamber, where the Baron Van
Ghent, a Deputy from the Province of Guelders,
which is a Duchy, and therefore the Chief
Province of the Union, had the Honour to be
Spokesman, and delivered himself in these
Words:

SIR,

THE States General of the United Provin-
ces of the Low-Countries, after having
expressed to your Majesty, by the Deputies they
sent to you at Breda, how they participated in
the happy Successes which follow your wise Con-
duct, and the Joy which they have to see you
going

going to your Kingdom of England to hold the
the Synod of Great-Britain, come here now in
a Body to manifest the Truth and Sincerity of
our (most strong and solemn Declarations. It
is the same Company, Sir, which had the
honour to present to self to your Majesty on the
same Place, with a sad and mournful Equipage,
and which, with more Grief in Heart, than it
could express in Words, pronounced the most
dear secrets of the deepest Sorrows, which at
that posture not only made an impression upon
your Majesty's afflicted Soul, but those of all the
Members of this Synod, to which I beg
from the same Principle have given Birth
about mutual Sorrows, proceeds now their common
and universal Joy, to wit, from that of a most
sincere and most respectful Affection for the Sa-
cred Person of your Majesty and from a most
passionate Zeal for the Service, and for the
Good of your Affairs. The Cause thereof is so
glorious so touching, that we hope your Majesty
will be easily persuaded of the Truth of the
Protestations we now make in your Royal Pre-
sence; And we may boldly say, that this Joy
exercised itself to its full Extent, which is so
much the more enlarged and diffused, as these
admirable Events arrive in a Time when all
Humane Appearance seem'd wholly to remove
and banish them. For it must be confessed that
they are the Effects of Divine Providence, which
has

has made the Hearts of the Children return to their Father; that is to say, of the Subjects to their Lawful King, and levelled the Ways by which your Majesty walks so peaceably, and without Effusion of Blood, upon the magnificent and exalted Steps of your Glorious and Triumphant Throne.

The States General of the United Provinces wish, Sir, that these great and important Prosperities, which surprize us as much as we have wish'd them, may be followed by the constant Obedience of your People, by the Respect of your Neighbours, and by the Love of both; and that the Diadem which God hath put upon your Majesty's sacred and anointed Head, being accompany'd by all the Favours of Heaven, may stand there, thro' a long Succession of Years, with a happy and glorious Reign for your sacred Person, and remain perpetually in your Royal Posterity, even to the End of the World.

We finish this Discourse, Sir, by most humble Thanks which we render to your Majesty, for your being pleased to make Choice of this Country, rather than any other, to pass from thence into your Kingdom, for which we shall always think our selves oblig'd and honour'd; but we do this with Regret notwithstanding, to see that Reception we cause to be made for you with so good a Heart, is not accompany'd with all the Pomp and Magnificence that the Majesty and

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Splendour of so Great and Renowned a Monarch deserves, who is so dear and precious to this State, and whose gracious Favour we shall endeavour to to acquire to our selves, by all the Respect and Services which your Majesty may desire from true Friends, most faithful Allies, and humble Servants.

'Twas observed in this Visit, that the King never offered to be covered, as 'twas thought, that he might do something more for them than he could do for an Ambassador. The States of the Province of *Holland* had likewise Audience of his Majesty in a magnificent and solemn Manner, and were dismissed from it with great Assurances of Friendship. The like had the Deputies of *Amsterdam* in Behalf of that Town, and were Complimented in the same Manner by him: His Majesty being inclinable, if his Affairs had permitted, to accept of their Invitation thither, but their Exigencies required a Dispensation from that Civility. He admitted also their Request concerning the Barge or Brigantine before-mentioned, which they presented to him, and gave them Thanks for their great Respects to his Person, which he promised to keep in perpetual Remembrance.

But that the King might not be troubled with Multitudes of Visitants, every Corporation or Body of Subordinate Courts having it in their Intention to demand Audience of him, it was forbidden

forbidden them by publick Proclamation, that declared, and set forth, that the States of *Holland* did it comprehensively for them all; and that it would be unseemly to incommode his Majesty with too many Visits, so that by these Means, the University of *Leyden*, then in a readiness, was prevented from paying their Congratulations.

Indeed there would have been no End of those Ceremonies without such a Procedure, so passionately did each Place, and Degree of Men, strive to shew their Joy and Affection in these his Majesty's happy Circumstances, therefore I shall forbear any particular Narrative concerning them.

Come we now to the Manner of the Entertainment provided for the King at Dinner, for which 30000 *l.* from the Day of his coming to the *Hague*, was allotted as a Foundation for Expences, till he should depart from thence. Seven Lords were appointed to attend constantly at his Meat, and see the Royal Family served. The Table was doubly furnished, at the Head of which; and in the midst, sate the King, having on his left Hand the Princess Royal, and on his Right his Aunt the Queen of *Bohemia*. At the End of the Table, on the same side, were the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester*, and at the other End, by the Princess Royal, was the Prince of *Orange*, her Son. This Order was

observed in all Repasts, only in the Absence of the Prince of *Orange*, the two Princes, his Majesty's Brothers, separated, and placed themselves at the two Ends of the Table. By this Means they were easily served, because they were all at a certain Distance, which permitted the Officers to do the Duties of their Functions with more Ease. There was also a Consort of the most skilful Musicians during the King's Dinner, and at the Healths that were drank, as the King never failed to drink to the Prosperity of the States, the Cannon of the *Viverberg* thunder'd from every Battery.

The Manner of Serving the King at Table was, with great Dishes in an Oval Form, at five Courses, each containing five Dishes, and twelve Plates, because they chang'd the Dishes twice at every Service; and every Dish was of Massive Gold, with a vast Load in them, there being two Dozen of Pheasants sometimes in one Dish; five Tables, besides this, were likewise prepared for the Lords, and for the Marquis of *Worcester*, &c. and one for the Ladies, all of four Courses, and almost as full, and furnished with the same Meats as the King's, except one Course, which was between the Boil'd and Roast. All the Sweet-meats, as well at the King's Table, as at the Lords and Ladies, were scrambled for at every Meal, and exposed to the Discretion of the People, who were usually there

there in Crowds at those Hours. Every one of these Tables was of twelve Coverings, and had its Steward, its four Butlers, as many Assistants, and twelve Men that served up the Meat and Drink. But for the King's Diet it was particular; there was a Clerk of the Kitchen for the Broths, another for the Courses, another for the Pastry, one for the Roast, and one for the Meats between the Courses, every Clerk having four Cooks under him for each Service.

On the 19th of May, an Addition of 60000*l*. was ordered for the Expence of a magnificent Entertainment, which the States intended for his Majesty, as likewise for the Presents they designed for the King and his two Brothers: Upon which Account they thought it also requisite, to cause the Rich Bed and Furniture, which the last deceased Prince of Orange had ordered to be made for the Lying in of the Princess Royal, and which she never used, on the Account of her Husband's Death eight Days before the young Prince's Birth, to be fitted up and deliver'd to his Majesty. This Bed was the fairest and richest that ever was made at *Paris*, and besides the Tester, the Chairs, and Skreens, the Hangings, and other Pieces necessary to make a Furniture compleat, the Estates would add thereunto a Suit of Hangings of inestimable Value. These were made of Tapestry, embossed with Gold and Silver, as several

veral exquisite Pictures of the best Masters, Antient and Modern, which they presented him with, as also with every other Sort of Equipage that could adorn a Chamber worthy to Lodge the Greatest of Monarchs in his greatest Magnificence.

The Expence of the abovementioned Feast was not particularly known, by reason that the States order'd all things of that Nature, as they ought in such Cases, to be kept secret, but the King was greatly pleas'd with the Splendor and OEconomy thereof, as he express'd himself to one of the States the next day; affirming, that *He never Supp'd better than on the Day he arriv'd at the Hague; and that in all the Entertainments which were made for him in France, Spain, Germany, and in the Low-Countries; and among others that of the Arch-Duke Leopoldus, in the Month of May, 1656, when he was going out of Flanders into Germany, he saw nothing comparable to that which he then receiv'd in Holland.*

Upon Notice of the King's Intentions to imbark for *England* on the 22d following, the States General desired to know, how they should wait upon him to make their last Complements, either in a Body, or by Deputies: But the King, to do them an extraordinary Honour, in Return to the great Civilities they had paid him, acquainted them by a Messenger of his

his own, That the next Day (his Voyage being put off a day longer) he would Personally Visit them in the Place of their General Assembly. The Estates of *Holland* likewise, to whom the King signify'd by one of his Secretaries the same Design, receiv'd the Advertisement thereof with great Deference and Respect, and both one and t'other, after they had agreed with the Ministers of the Court how they intended to receive his Majesty, gave necessary Orders for this Glorious and Illustrious Visit. In the mean time those of *Zealand* and *East Friesland* sent their Deputies apart to Congratulate the King; Monsieur de *Vetch*, Pensionary Counsellor, bespeaking his Majesty's Attention in these Words:

SIR,

WE are here from the Lords the Estates of *Zealand*, to do Reverence to Your Majesty, and to assure You of our most humble and respectful Services; we represent, Sir, and acknowledge in the Person and Sight of Your Majesty, the Favours and Assistances which our Province hath from all Times receiv'd from the Kings of Great Britain, Your most famous Predecessors, and so we cannot but felicitate You, and express the Joy we have to see the Grace which God would do unto Your Majesty in this admirable Revolution of Affairs, wherewith Your Majesty should be so much the more touch-
ed,

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ed, as neither You, nor the rest of the World
presume so much as to hope for.

If Great Britain hath made Bonfires at the
Birth of Your Majesty, what should we do now
in this marvellous Conjunction, where we see
all the Artifices and Attempts of Your Enemies
disappointed and overthrown, Your Royal Per-
son miraculously Re-established in the Throne of
Your Ancestors, and Your Crown, to speak
Truth, sent from Heaven rather than put upon
the Head of Your Majesty by the Hand of Man:
So we need not doubt that God, who is the
particular Protector of Kings, who raises at
this Time Your Majesty by Ways so extraordi-
nary, will not fail to uphold You by that power-
ful Hand which laid it on Your Royal Head;
and that all Christendom derives not Advanta-
ges from thence which cannot be ordinary, since
that God, by whom Your Majesty reigns so visi-
bly, will make it so, that You shall Reign for
him efficaciously, in rendering the Good and Re-
pose of his Church inseparable from the Interests
of Your Estate.

And hence shall it be, Sir, that as from an
inexhaustible Spring, upon the Councils and
Actions of Your Majesty, shall flow all the Bles-
sings of Heaven, which shall settle the Repose
of Your Estates, and assure the Scepter in your
Hands, for the Comfort of your People, for
the Protection of Your Allies, for the Terror of
Your

Your Enemies, and for the Establishment of a perpetual Peace in all Christendom, to the Exaltation of the Great Name of God, and to the particular Glory of Your Majesty; especially we hope, that this favourable Occasion will serve to tie more strongly the Knot of the Alliance, which from Time to Time hath been so carefully maintained between Great Britain and this Commonwealth, particularly if her Highness, the Princess Royal, who is so notably Interested in the Prosperity of both, will labour herein with the Care which we promise us from her Goodness.

These are the most ardent Prayers, Sir, which the Lords the Estates of Zealand, Your very humble Servants make unto God, and which they hope will be heard in due time.

The King having made known the Day before to the same Mr. de Vetch, Deputy from Zealand to the States General, and President that Week, that his Purpose was to render them a Visit the next Morning in their Assembly, Preparation was made to receive him with all imaginable Respects, and things were so order'd, that a Deputy for every Province was to wait upon him from his Lodgings thither, two of them being to march before the King bare-headed, to the Place where the Estates would receive him, and from thence to the Seat which was got ready for him.

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They had also provided a great Train of Coaches to wait on him thither; but his Majesty had no sooner answer'd the Complement of the Deputies, but, being upon the Stone-Stairs of the Court, he caus'd the Lords of the Train to advance, and express'd a willingness to walk that little way on Foot which is between Prince *Maurice's* House and the Palace: Prince *William of Nassau* therefore put himself immediately before the King, who not being dispos'd to cover himself by the way, the Deputies of the Estates that follow'd him put themselves in the same Posture, and in this Order, between two Files of Soldiers, they arriv'd at the Foot of the Stairs of the Great Hall, where the Estates General came in a Body to meet him, made him a low Reverence, and open'd themselves to make him pass in the midst of them, and follow'd him thus Two and Two along the Hall, and then thro' the Gallery (where they sell Pictures, but their Shops that Day were shut up) and their withdrawing Chamber into that of their Ordinary Assembly, his Majesty and the Estates being still uncover'd.

This Hall is rather long than large, having in the midst of it a Table capable to hold about 30 Persons, in the middle whereof is a Place for the President, which changeth every Week, according to the Number and Rank of the United Provinces; but the President for that Week

Week quitted it then, and sat in that which is over-against it, where the Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Princes are Seated when Publick Audience is given them, and on the usual Seat of the President they made an Ascent or Foot-bank of seven or eight Foot broad, covered over with a Foot-cloth of Tapestry, which reach'd along the Passage even to the Door of the Withdrawing Chamber. On the Foot-bank was plac'd a Chair of green Velvet, and overhead a Cloth of Estate, or Canopy of the same colour'd Velvet, which was hung between the Pourtraits of the four last Princes of *Orange* of the House of *Nassau* there standing, which were so seperated, that those of Prince *William* and Prince *Maurice* were on one Hand, Father and Son together, and those of Prince *Henry Frederick* (Brother to Prince *Maurice*) and his Son *William* the Second, late Husband to the Princess Royal, on the other side of the Canopy.

The King being come to this Place, which was a kind of a Throne, Prince *William Frederick* of *Nassau*, and some *English* Lords, put themselves behind the Seat, and his Majesty, stood still and uncover'd till all the Members that compos'd that Illustrious Senate were entered (which were more numerous that Day, because of the Extraordinary Deputies) and when they were after a while dispos'd in their Places,

ces, sat down and cover'd himself; but remained not long in that Posture; For as soon as he saw the Seats full, and all the Deputies covered, he arose, and putting off his Hat, in very kind and obliging Expressions for all the Civilities they had shew'd him since he arriv'd in their Country, he assured them of the Constancy of his Amity and Affection for the good of that Commonwealth, and here more solemnly recommended unto them the Persons and Interests of the Princess Royal, his Sister, and of the Prince of *Orange*, his Nephew, to which the President made a Reply in such Terms as sufficiently made known the Respect wherewith they resent'd this Honour they had received.

This being done, his Majesty retir'd the same Way, and in the same Manner he entred, Prince *William* marching at the Head, and the Estates Two by Two following him, and conducting the King into the Court to the Foot of the Stairs of the Great Hall, where they had received him.

Here the Lords the States of the Province of *Holland*, to whom the King had promis'd the like Honour of his Presence in their Assembly, came to meet his Majesty in a Body. They had likewise before them Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, Lieutenant-General of the Horse, and Governour of *Wesel*, marching alone, and bare-headed, performing the same Place which
Prince

Prince William had done with the Estates-General. Nothing being new, or what varied from the manner of his Majesty's Reception and Sitting, in the Assembly of the States-General, 'twill be needless to repeat them here, only this requires a Remark, that the King spoke near the same Words, at least the same Sense, in both Assemblies, and concluded with his Recommendation of the Prince and Princess Orange to their Affection.

The States of *Holland* taking Advantage by a Pretence they did not perfectly hear or understand that Clause, ordered their President to request the King, that he would be pleased to signify his Pleasure therein again to the said President, which he consented to, and to satisfy the Estates of *Holland*, sent their President this following Note, signed in the Princess Royal her Chamber with his own Hand.

SIRS,

Whereas I leave here in your Hands the Princess my Sister, and the Prince of Orange, my Nephew, two Persons which are extremely dear to me; I pray you to take their Interest to Heart, and to cause them to resent the Effects of your Favour in the Occasions which the Princess, my Sister, shall request of you, either for her self, or the Prince, her Son; Assuring you, that
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‘ all the Effects of your Good Will towards
 ‘ them shall be acknowledg’d of me, as if I
 ‘ had received them in my own Person,

Sign’d,

CHARLES. R.

This was merely procured from the King to do him greater Honours; and because they did not know how to get a Copy of his Speech, which they would have Recorded, they found this Way to be sure of a Transcript of it under own Hand; a Copy whereof being therefore Transmitted to the Estates General, was inserted in the Registers of the Resolutions of the Generality, and of the Province of Holland, *in perpetuam Rei Memoriam*, and to manifest their Readiness of complying with the King in all Things.

The Estates General, who had received an Honour by the King’s Presence in their Assembly, whose Memory they intended should be precious to all Posterity, thought themselves bound to acknowledge it, and to give him a Parting Complement on his Voyage, which was spoke by the Baron of Ghent, in these Elegant Words:

SIR,

SIR,

THE Estates General of the United Provinces having been advertised from Your Majesty, that You purpose to Embark to Morrow to complete Your Voyage for England, return again to receive the Honour of Your Commands on the Point of Your Departure. If Your Majesty finds not in their Faces the same Cheerfulness which You might observe there, when they had the Honour to Salute You at Your Arrival, it is because of the Sorrow to see themselves ready to be deprived of the Splendor of so fair a Light, which Your Majesty hath made to shine in their Estate during the little Time You would remain there. But which comforts them in some kind is, Sir, that they know that the Interests of Your Majesty press Your Departure, and the Good of the Affairs of Your Crown permits You not to defer is longer, nevertheless the short Residence which it hath pleased Your Majesty to make among us, and the Goodness wherewith You would receive our Endeavours we have made to be able to please You, leaves them such signal, strong and indubitable Marks of Your Good Will towards us, that we shall, for it, eternally bless that Providence to which we owe these incomparable Advantages.

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The Presence of Your Majesty's Sacred Person in their Assembly, and the Obliging Expressions which Your Royal Mouth made in the Senate, were such evident Testimonies of the Disposition which You have to Honour this Estate with Your Royal Good Will, that they deserve that all Posterity should find them written in Letters of Gold in their Registers, as we have deeply graven them in our Hearts.

If the Entertainment which hath been made to Your Majesty, and which it hath pleased You to accept in so engaging a Manner, bears no Proportion with the Greatness of so Recent a March, we beseech You most humbly to believe that this Defect proceeds rather from the Indigence of our Country, than from the Will of the Inhabitants, in whose Acclamations and Joy we are persuaded that Your Majesty may visibly observe the Zealous Devotions and Ardent Prayers they put forth unto Heaven for the Prosperity of Your Affairs, and for the Glory of Your Majesty's Person.

And since the Estates General are under an indispensable Necessity, to be deprived of the inestimable Presence of Your Majesty, they will at least accompany You with their Prayers, which they will make incessantly, that the Sea and Winds may favour Your Passage, and make You happily arrive at the Haven of Your Kingdom; that Calm and Quietness may shew that

to You, which Storms and Tempests have so miserably held you shut from, for so many Years.

As soon as the States General shall have understood that Your Majesty is Landed, they will not fail to send to You their Extraordinary Ambassadors, as well to finish with You, in Your Kingdom, the Offices which they have begun here, as to receive and make more particular Overtures in the important Matter of an Alliance, whereof it hath pleased Your Majesty to touch here something in general; being ready to answer, on their Side, the good and sincere Intentions, whereof You had the Goodness to give such great Assurance, because that, with the Affection which we have for the Good of Your Affairs, we have also a most deep Respect for the Sacred Character of Your Union, and for the inestimable Merit of Your Royal Person.

At Evening the Chief of the Deputies of Holland took Occasion, from the Respects the King said he had for that Province, in regard to Testimonies of Affection which they had shewed to him, to say to his Majesty, That the Intention of the Lords Estates of Holland was to do something more, if there were any Rarities in their Estate, that might be presented to so Great a Prince: Notwithstanding, that they would give themselves the Liberty to cause him to be accommodated, and to send him, on the

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first Occasion, some Presents, which they would beseech his Majesty to receive as Proofs of their good Will, rather than of their Power. The King would have declin'd it, saying, ' That he needed no other Assurances of their Affection, than those they had given him on this present Occasion : That he was already satisfied therewith, and thank'd them not only for their past Kindnesses but also for the Good-Will they expressed to hold unto him for the future.

Those Presents which they intended for him, were not yet ready, because the Bed of the Princess Royal was not perfect, which was to make a Part of them, and because they knew not what his Majesty would like most. No more therefore was said to his Majesty ; but the Estates having resolved what they would present to the Duke of York, the same Lord acquainted his Highness, that the Lords of *Holland* were willing to give some Marks of Affection to his Royal Highness, had sought every where for something that might be worthy of him ; and that having found nothing, because the shortness of his Residence, would not permit them to make Enquiry, that his Highness might not depart without some Token and Sentiment of their Submissive Respect to him, they pray'd him to accept a Bill of Exchequer of 75000 Guilders, which makes 7500 £ Sterling,

which he might cause his Treasurer to receive, either at present in that Town, of Mr. *Borlase*, Receiver General of the Province, or at *London*, or elsewhere; and it should be paid at Sight. The Duke receiv'd the Bill with many Testimonies of Acknowledgment, and said, That it was without any Repugnance, or Reluctancy, that he charged himself with this Obligation towards the Lords the Estates. The like Present and Sum was tender'd in a Bill to the Duke of *Gloucester*, who also received it very kindly. They had design'd also a Present of 400 l. for my Lord *Crofts*, who brought the Estates of *Holland* into the Audience of the King; but as they deferr'd the King's Present, so did they alter this Determination, staying while a Chain of Gold of that Value could, with all possible Speed and Curiosity, be made.

The Days were now almost at their full Length, and yet it may be said, that not only the *Hague* saw, *Wednesday* the 23^d of *May*, something more early than the Sun; But also, that there was in a manner no Night between *Tuesday* and *Wednesday*; particularly for those, who, finding no Nook or Hole to put their Heads in, (because the Houses were not able to contain the People who flock'd thither from all Parts of the Neighbouring Country) for the most part were constrain'd to walk the Streets.

There was no Rest all Night, for above 50000 Persons, who from that *Tuesday* Evening, were gone to take up their Places on the *Downs*, or *Sand-Hills*, which Border on the Sea, along the Coast of *Holland*, from whence they might discover the Fleet, and see the King Embark: The Trumpets awaken'd the Horse, that were to attend the Solemnity of his Majesty's Departure, before Day: And at Two a Clock in the Morning the Drums beat, to assemble as well the Citizens as Soldiers: In the King's House it self, every one was employ'd the whole Night, in causing the rest of the Baggage to be Loaden and sent away; and there were seen nothing but Waggon, and Coaches full of *English*, who went to Embark themselves, before the Barks appointed for his Majesty's Service, were possessed by his Domesticks and Servants, who were to attend upon his Person.

The Citizens came together at their Ordinary Rendezvous of the *Viverberg*, and the Regiment of Guards in the Outer-Court; both which march'd from thence to *Scheveling*, where they stood in Battalia on the Sea-shore, from both Sides of the Battery of the Cannon, which was brought thither from the *Hague*.

The King himself was very early, and soon ready, and receiv'd the Complements of many particular Persons that would do him Reverence;

of Sir STEPHEN FOX.

rence, excepting the States of Holland, who had desired the Favour of their last Audience, just at his Departure. They met at their Hall as at their first Visit, and thence went to the King's House, where all the Lords, and Persons of Quality about his Majesty, came to meet them, and conducted them to the Presence Chamber. There the Chief of them, Monsieur de Witt, spoke this most Elegant Harangue, which far surpassed all the rest. He began thus,

SIR,

If one may judge of the Displeasure which is caus'd in us, to see your Majesty depart from our Province, by the Satisfaction we had to possess you, we shall have no great Trouble to make it known to you. Your Majesty might have observ'd in the Countenance of all our People, the Joy they had in their Hearts to see amongst them a Prince cherish'd of God, a Prince wholly Miraculous, and a Prince that is probably to make a Part of their Quietness and Felicity. Your Majesty shall see presently all the Streets filled, all the Ways covered, and all the Hills throng'd with People, which will follow you, even to the Place of your Embarkment, and would not leave you, if they had wherewith to pass them into your Kingdom. Our Joy is Common unto us with that of our Subjects; but as we know better than they the inestimable Value of the

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the Treasure which we possess, so are we more sensible of this sad Separation; it would be insupportable to us, Sir, if we were not into our selves, and considered not that it is the Thing of the World most desired, and the greatest Advantage which we could wish to your Majesty's Mesmerization therein, because we know that this Removal is no less Necessary for us, than Glorious for your Majesty, and that it is in your Kingdom that we must find the Accomplishment of the Prayers we have made, and make still for you, and our selves, so shall we not fail to profit thence, as well as from the Assurance, which is both pleased you to give us, of an Inimitable Affection for this Republick.

We render most humble Thanks unto your Majesty for them, and particularly for the illustrious Proof, which is pleased you to give us thereof, by the glorious Gift wherewith you have honoured our Assembly. We shall conserve the Memory of it most dearly, and make the Marks of that Goodness pass to our last Posterity, to the end they may acknowledge it with the same Respect with which we receive it.

The Forwardness wherewith we see your Majesty ready to take Horse, for the continuation of your Voyage, forbids us to enlarge upon a Subject which would never weary us, if we had Words conformable to our respectful Sentiments: But

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we have no mind to increase the just Impatience which your Majesty must have to see your self returned into Your Kingdom. We pray God, Sir, that Your Passage be quick and happy, and that as he hath disposed the Hearts and Affections of your Subjects to acknowledge their Lawful and Sovereign Prince, it may please him also to Command the Seas and Winds to favour your Voyage; so that after you have receiv'd, in your own Coasts the same Prayer which we shall re-iterate, you may enjoy in your Royal Person, and in your Posterity for ever, all the Felicity and Prosperity which Your most humble Servants wish unto Your Majesty.

To this Speech the King return'd Answer with his usual Civility, repeating the great Obligations they had laid upon him, which he said he would convert into a strict Alliance, and perfect Understanding between them, as soon as his Estate was compos'd.

The Ambassadors, and other Ministers of Foreign Princes, and almost all Persons of Condition, took the Avant-guard, and disposed themselves all along the Coast, where the Citizens, the Horse, and the Regiments of Guard stood in Battalia. A great part of the Neighbouring Towns were there already, and those that came forth the Night before, or early in the Morning, follow'd the Royal Cavalcade in so
great

great a Multitude, that the Place, which is very Populous, and could not lodge the People that were come thither from all Places of the Province, was abandoned and converted into a Desert in very few Hours.

As soon as they saw the King appear upon the Hill, which covereth the Village of *Scheveling* on the Sea-side (where the King had formerly taken Shipping, and from thence landed at *Spey* in *Scotland*, in 1650.) the Cannon, which was Transported two Days before from the *Vierberg* upon the *Strand*, saluted him with the whole Battery, which ceas'd not to shoot continually until (he being drawn off from those Coasts) they could no longer see the Honour they endeavoured to render him, the Citizens and Guards answered thereunto with their Volleys of small Shot, and the Cavalry, with their Carbines, and invited thereby the Fleet to make all their Artillery Thunder, which after it had lightned the Air, fill'd it with so thick a Smoak, that those great floating Castles (the Fleet) disappear'd in a moment to the Eyes of those that were on Land.

The King being alighted, received the last Complements of the Lords the Estates, who had brought him to the Brink of the Sea, by the same Person, *Mr. de Witt*; his Majesty next took leave of the Duke of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, of the Princess Dowager of *Orange*,
of

of the Princes of *Nassau*, and of the young Lady of *Orange*, her Daughter, and of all the other Persons of Quality which could not follow him, or might trouble him in Waiting on him to the Fleet.

There were none but his nearest Relations, the Queen of *Bohemia*, the Prince of *Royal*, and the Prince of *Orange*, that conducted him on Board the Admiral's Ship, which was to pass him into *England*. The States of *Holland* had caused one of the greatest Barks of the Place to be fitted for the Royal Family: The Body of the Vessel was garnished with Tapestry, its Mast carried the Royal Flag, and its Yards were loaden with Garlands and Crowns of Verdure and Flowers, among which there was one fastned, and accompanied with a Streamer, which had for its Device, *Quo Fata & Fata*; to denote, that the King embarking, went to the Place where his Right, and the Providence of God call'd him; alluding to the ordinary Motto of the Kings of *England*, *Dieu & mon Droit*: The King entred there, with all the Royal Family, but seeing a Shallop, or Brigantine, to approach, glaz'd and cover'd with Tapistry, which General *Mountain-gue* had sent from Aboard him, as soon as he saw the King appear on the Strand, he went into her, and the Queen of *Bohemia* follow'd; this Shallop was accompany'd with many o-

thers, and was row'd with Oars by the Seamen, who seeing themselves in Possession of their Sovereign Prince, made the Neighbouring Shore resound with their Shouts, and express their Joy by all the Signs and Marks that could be requir'd from such Persons, some throwing up their Caps in the Air, and others casting them into the Sea, to which likewise some abandon'd their Waistcoats and Doublets.

The King approaching, the General caused the Royal Standard to be hoisted up the Mast Head and the Ensign on the Poop, and receiv'd his Majesty with the greatest Submission that could be rendred to a Prince, at the Top of the Stairs by which he ascended to the Ship: The King returned him all the Testimonies of Goodness and Affection that could be imagin'd or expected from a Sovereign, who acknowledged perfectly the important Services he had done him, as having been one of the most powerful Instruments of his Re-establishment, whereof he had given him Assurances long before, and a most certain Proof, when he departed from the Sound (presently after *Richard's* Disappointment, he being sent thither to assist the *Swede*, under Pretence of mediating between the *Dane*, and that Nation) upon his Majesty's Order, to favour the Design of *Sir George Booth*, who was then in Arms for his Majesty, under the fair Pretence of a Free Parliament.

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It was past Eleven a Clock when the King arrived at the Fleet, so that as soon as his Majesty was but a little disengaged of Part of those who would follow him on Board, he sat down at a Table, in the great Gallery, with the other Royal Persons, while some other of his Lords and other Great Ones of *Holland* were entertain'd in other Apartments. In the King's Passage the two Days at Sea, the General expended 2000 £ to the Lords, the Estates, had provided his Ship, and the rest of the Fleet, with all Kind of necessary Refreshments and Provisions, beyond what they needed in so short a Passage.

After Dinner was ended, the King receiv'd again the last Complements of some particular Persons, expressing great Civilities to the Deputies of the States of *Holland*, for whom the Vice Admiral made the Speech, and sent them away with new Protestations of Affection and Amity.

The Sea was Calm, and the Heavens so Clear, that the King had a Desire once again to discover a Country where he had received so many Testimonies of Respect and Love. To this Purpose, to take his full and last View thereof, he ascended to the top of the Poop, and seeing the People, with which he had left the Downs cover'd, remaining there still, he was pleas'd to acknowledge, That it was impossible his own

Subjects could have more Tenderness for him than those People, in whose Affections he reigned no less than he was going to Reign in the Affections of the English.

After this he embrac'd the Prince of Orange with the same Tenderness as he could have had for his own Son, and gave him his Blessing, and took Leave of the Queen of *Babemia*, but when he was to depart from the Princess Royal, his Sister, that Princess, who had with so much Courage, and without Grief, almost look'd all past Misfortunes in the Face, and who had Virtue enough to fortifie that of her Brother, needed now all his Constancy to resolve to suffer this Separation, which she had wish'd with so much Impatience, and whose Consequences were to be so Glorious to them Both. The King himself, who had Resolution enough, so as to shew no Weakness in his greatest Misfortunes, could not resist the Tears of a Sister, whom many other Considerations as strong as those of Birth, render'd extremely dear unto him; and who would have been Comfortless, amidst so many Joys, but for the Hopes she had again shortly to see the King her Brother in his Kingdom. The former mutual Endearments between them were always so Passionate and Sincere, that much ado there would have been to disengage her from the Arms of his Majesty, if the General had

not

not caused the Anchors to be weigh'd, And the Signal to be given to the Fleet.

The *Royal Charles*, newly so nam'd, was now under Sail for *England*, when the Queen of *Bohemia*, the Princess *Royal*, and the Prince of *Orange* descended into the Bark which was to bring them back to Land. All the Artillery of the Fleet saluted those Royal Personages, and the Battery on the Downs of *Holland* answer'd them, with their small Shot of the *Guards*. It was about Four in the Afternoon, Wednesday the 2d of May, that the Fleet set Sail, and about Six a Clock it was gotten so far off, that the People, which all this while stirr'd not from the Downs, having lost Sight of it, retir'dight whilst the King continued his Way towards his Kingdoms, with the same Serenity that was lately seen to accompany all his Affairs.

The King and Royal Family were no sooner arriv'd at *Whitehall*, after a most Triumphant Entry thro' the Streets of his Capital (where those that made loud Exclamations for *Crucifixes* before, were incessant with repeated *Hosanna's* now) but his Majesty, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, made Choice of the proper Officers that were to attend at Court, and act as Domesticks in the several Stations that are requisite for the Honour and Grandeur of the Sovereign

verities Authority and And tho' contrary to true
 Maxims of State, in Compliance with his Lord
 High Chancellor, *Edward Earl of Clarendon*,
 he conferred several Posts of High Trust and
 Dignity upon such as had been his most invete-
 rate Enemies (as the Earl of *Manchester*, the
 Lord *Sir John Sals. bar.*) yet he had also an
 Eye to the Sufferings and Loyalty of his Fast
 Friends the Baron of Holland on the Barons
 Among these he could not but have Mr. *Frost*
 in his Thoughts, who by his faithful Services
 Abroad, Trichly deserved to be rewarded at
 Home, with some Profitable as well as Ho-
 nourable Employment. Therefore he gave Or-
 ders to the Duke of *Ormond*, then Lord Steward
 and of his Majesty's Household, that a Warrant
 should be drawn up for his Admission into the
 Place of First Clerk of the *Queen's Bench*; and
 not thinking his Merits sufficiently rewarded
 with that important Post, caus'd to be added to
 it, The Care of the Payment of his Majesty's
 Guards and Garrisons, and all other his Lands
 Forcs; which put him into a Condition of
 exercising those Acts of Generosity and Charity;
 which he for the future Course of his whole
 Life gave such extensive and Uncommon In-
 stances of the Privy-Council made Choice of the
 Yet notwithstanding this Amassment of great
 Sums (the just Profits that arose from these Two
 Offices) whereby he was enabled abundantly to
 pro-

of Sir STEPHEN FOX. 61

provide for the Exigencies of a Family, which seem'd to promise a very numerous Increase to it, by the Birth of a Third Son, *William*, in the Year 1662, and the Support of many Widows and Orphans, whom he daily supply'd and fed from a very plentiful and well-order'd Table; yet such was his vast Integrity, in the Discharge of both those Trusts, such his Justice and uncorrupted Sincerity, in making due Disbursements for the Maintenance of the Household, and Subsistence of the Army, that he was equally applauded and lov'd by both, and both the one and the other, during his Employment in those Capacities, had the Satisfaction of finding the Court to be no ways in Arrears to them, the contrary of which they afterwards experienced, when he was removed to much higher Stations.

Nor was the King less satisfied with the Prudence of his Conduct, than his Domesticks and Soldiers: But to distinguish so valuable a Servant, caus'd him to be sent for into his Royal Presence, on the 1st of *July*, 1665, where, (contrary to his Desires of avoiding such an Instance of Royal Favour, whereof he profess'd himself altogether unworthy) having first plac'd him at the Head of the Board of *Green-Cloth*, who was before only the third in Office there, his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon him.

Nor

Nor was his Majesty's Gratitude to so deserving a Subject, in the least to be envied or decri'd; for every one at Court, and elsewhere, received the Account of it with the greatest Pleasure; and even those who were industrious in the Pursuit of the like Rewards themselves, and had not then obtain'd them, held themselves oblig'd to confess, that as by approving himself a good Oeconomist, in the Management of his Majesty's poor distracted Family abroad, he had highly merited the utmost Favours of a bounteous and just Prince; so, by a particular Happiness of Temper and Judgment, wherein he shew'd the true Use of Adversity, by the best Improvements of Prosperity, they acknowledg'd, that he manag'd the greater Household, under his Grace the Duke of Ormond, with the same surprizing Regularity and Conduct at Home, as he had done the lesser Abroad. Since every thing was managed with the greatest Exactness, Decency and Frugality, wheresoever the Court took up its Residence; and wheresoever his Majesty's Forces had theirs, they were enabled, by his means, to pay for their respective Quarters so duly and exactly, that they were as little burthensome there, as if they only compos'd a private Family. Moreover, to perpetuate his good Will and Inclination to the latter, he purchas'd some Grounds near the old College at *Chelsea*, which had

had Escheated to the Crown in the Reign of King *James I.* and which that Prince had design'd for the Residence and Maintenance of a certain number of Protestant Divines, to be employ'd in Defence of the *Reformation* against all Opposers whatsoever; but which was, at his Interest with King *Charles II.* and his own great Cost, prepared for Erecting the present College. Sir *Stephen* likewise, during his Continuance of Paymaster to the Army, very freely contributed the Third Part of the Profits arising therefrom, to the Sum of many Thousands of Pounds; for finishing that great Work, (as much for the Honour of the Nation, as the Relief of the Brave inferior Soldiery); which Example was of such use, to induce others to give into the Practice of it, that to him it was in a great measure owing; that it was compleatly brought to Perfection, in the Reign of the late King *William*; and what seem'd to be the Work of Ages, was Finish'd, Endow'd and Inhabited in less than 30 Years; towards the Building, Repairing, and orderly Governing of which, he has never ceas'd to be a great Instrument, and a very zealous and hearty Contributor, even to the present Reign of King *George*; when, upon his Majesty's Choice of new Commissioners, to redress some Grievances crept in under the Administration of the old ones, he, at his own desire, by reason of his

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great Age, and the Infirmities that naturally attend it, was left but,

In Consideration, and in Memory of these Publick Benefactions to superannuated and decay'd Officers and Soldiers, we find his Name transmitted to Posterity in a curious Copper Plate; wherein is caus'd to be Engrav'd a very fine Prospect and Description of *Chelsea College*, by Mr. *Inglisb*, Comptroller of the Works of the same, Inscrib'd to the Right Honourable Sir *Stephen Fox*, in Conjunction with the late Earl of *Ranelagh*, and Sir *Christopher Wren*, with their several Coats of Arms annex'd to the same.

To return to the proper Period of Time from which we have been insensibly drawn, for the sake of Connexion, to some Distance, the History of those Days, give us to understand, that in all the ensuing Parliaments, from 1665, except some voluntary Omissions in him to stand Candidate, he is to be found in the Catalogue of Members of Parliament, almost to the Day of his Death; by which is to be judg'd, the Interest he had in the Borough wherein he was generally made Choice of (*viz. New Sarum, in Com. Wilts*) and the Love they bore to a Gentleman, who did them the Honour of owing his Birth to their Neighbourhood; and not only of obtaining many Privileges and Grants for them from the Crown, but of bestowing many

many Charities on the Poor there, that will for ever cast a Flagrancy on his Memory, which must needs last all Time shall be no more: In Gratitude for which, they not only entrusted him with the Custody of their Liberties, in being their Representative in Parliament, but as soon as his Son, Mr. *Charles Fox*, had an Opportunity of standing Candidate, likewise Elected him in the same Quality, and continued him in the same Choice, at all Elections of that Nature, to the Day of his Death,

Sir Stephen was now so well vers'd in all Affairs of the Court, and had acted the Part of a Servant to his Prince, and a Patriot to his Country, so faithfully and well, by giving his Vote on Parliament, whenever call'd thereunto, so faithfully, in regard to the one, and so affectionately, in respect to the other, by his Zeal in detecting the Designs of his Majesty's Enemies, at the Time of the *Pope's Plot*, and his Abhorrence of some Attempts to alter the Lineal Succession in the Imperial Crown of these Realms, that, after the King had fix'd upon him to be First Commissioner, in the Exercise of the Office of Master of the Horse, in Conjunction with Sir *Richard Mason*, Sir *Nicholas Armorer*, *Thomas Windham*, and *Roger Pope*, Esqs; and to be kept in his Post of First Clerk of the *Green-Cloth*, at the same time with it. This Grant was made him in the Year 1679;

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upon which Sir Stephen found himself oblig'd by the Multiplicity of his Affairs, to quit his Paymaster of the Army's Place; which was fill'd by *Nicholas Johnson, Esq;* who died in the Year 1682. and made way for the Admission of *Charles Fox, Esq;* who was then 23 Years of Age; and thro' the means of his own Abilities, and his Father's Credit with the King, found very little Difficulty of obtaining it; and of going thro' the Discharge of Business requisite thereunto, with Honour and Integrity.

Having taken notice of Mr. *Charles Fox* his Integrity and Abilities, it cannot be thought amiss, nor injurious to his, or his Father's Memory (upon whom Honour is reflected thereby) to depart from the Method we propos'd to take; and tho' we shall be oblig'd to speak of him afterwards, to give a Character of him, as we have a Summary of it given us, in a Pamphlet, call'd, *The Case of the Church of England fairly Stated*; where that Author, having Instanc'd in the Rudeness and Barbarity us'd to those that Voted in the House of Commons, for Tacking the Bill *To prevent Occasional Conformity*, to a Money Bill, says, 'He will take his leave of that Head, with a Brief Account of one of those *Horrible Tackers*; who, though he might not have made such a Figure in the World as a Man of his Merit deserv'd, to make; had shewn even the most Conscientious

of the Adverse Party such an Example, as
 of their Selfish Regards to their own Profits, or
 of other Worldly Emoluments, had rendered im-
 practicable to their Imitation.

Ab uno discite omnes, continues he in the
 Words of the Prince of the Latin Poets:
 From one of these Gentlemen illustrious A-
 ctions, you may learn those of the rest; and
 tho' our *Seynours*, and our *Bromleys*, our
Mackworths, our *Wards*, and *Poleys*, &c.
 have supply'd the *British Annals* with Matters
 for their Historians, there is Room to be made
 for one, who has not yet employ'd the Mouth
 of Fame (for notwithstanding he always Vo-
 ted *Honestly*, and with a true Taste of Judg-
 ment, his Modesty made him backward in at-
 tempting for Speeches, like the Gentlemen be-
 forenam'd, in Parliament) but has equal Ca-
 pacities and Deserts to recommend him to the
 Esteem of future Ages: And this is Mr. Fox,
 who has been divested of his Place of Pay-
 master of the Army three several times: The
 Reader is to be left to judge upon what Oc-
 casions.
 In King James II's Time, when that un-
 fortunate Prince was making what Interest he
 could in Parliament, to Capacitate Gentlemen
 of his own Religion for Offices and Places of
 Trust; which could not be effected, with-
 out Repealing the *Test Act*. This worthy
 Gen-

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Gentleman was advis'd by his Friends, who knew the Value his Majesty had for him, to absent himself from Parliament, till the Debates were over upon the Bill for that Purpose; which he did for some time. But the Day being come in which the Question was to be put, he found such a Concern growing upon him for the Cause of the Church, that would have been endanger'd by such an Act, that mov'd by the Impulse of his Conscience, he could not be easie till he went to the Speaker's Chamber. His coming thither occasioned his Friends to be again importunate with him to withdraw himself, which he seemingly was inclin'd to, but hearing the Debates arising in the House, he could no longer contain himself, but went into it, even after the Question was put (a thing that was unusual, but then allow'd) and carried it against the Bill, in the Negative, by his Single Voice; for which he was reprimanded by King James, and dismiss'd from his valuable Employments.

At the coming in of King William, he was invested with the Post again, and continued in it, without any Exceptions against his Conduct, till a Bill for a *Scolding Army* was setting on foot, which he strenuously oppos'd, and by this means forfeited the good Opinion of that Prince, who likewise remo-

ved

ved him from Court, and gave him his *Quintus*, because he could not violate his Conscience, nor act *contra* to the Principles he had entertained for the Good of his Country.

Her late Majesty (*viz.* *Queen Anne*) had no sooner fill'd the Throne of her Ancestors, but this worthy Gentleman was admitted into the Court again, with several others, who had no Benefit of its Sunshine during the past Administration; where he continued in the Exercise of his Trust without Exception, till after the Tacking-Concern, which he was in the Affirmative for; when he again retreated to his own Privacy: Whether voluntarily, or coercively, we are not to determine, since the Proceedings of living Princes are not to be scann'd otherwise than in their Favour.

Thus far the Pamphlet above-recited, in Honour of the Son: Our next thing is, to go back to our proper Order of Time, in search of such Transactions as more immediately belong to the Father. And here in this Inquisition we are told, That Sir Stephen having continued First Clerk of the *Greencloth* (his other Post, as First Commissioner for the Office of Master of the Horse going from him, by its Devolution on one single Person of the First Quality) during the rest of the Reign of King *Charles II.* who departed this Life, to the great Grief of his disconsolate Courtiers and Kingdoms, on the

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6th of February, 1684, was, on the 18th of the same Month and Year, re-instituted in it by his Royal Successor K. James II.

How he behav'd himself in that King's Reign, by refusing the Title of a Peer, and a very high Dignity, in case of his Defection from the Principles of the Church of *England*, whereunto he had immovably adhered, yet that he was not only not brow-beaten, nor ejected out of his Station, for his Non-compliance with his Majesty's Desires, but even laden with further Favours, by being put into the Commission for Executing the Office of Lord High Treasurer of *England*, on the 9th of *January*, 1686, at the Dismission of the Earl of *Rocheſter*, is so recent and fresh in every one's Memory, that we need not be particular therein. But since some of our Readers may be at a loss for a Reason, why so great a Man as the said Earl, and so nearly ally'd to the King, should be turn'd out of a Post of such Dignity and Consequence, upon his Refusal to change his Religion, and why Sir *Stephen*, who likewise kept his, was advanced into a share of the Exercise of it, it will not be an Act of Superfluity to remind them of the Motives that induc'd his Majesty to this, seemingly unaccountable, Act of Policy; for such it was, and will appear, since that misl'd Prince, who could not deny the Importunities of the Priests, for

for the Earl's Removal, howsoever dear to him, had too great a Sense of the Loss he should incur thereby, not to endeavour to repair it by a fit Choice, and was too good a Husband of his Treasure, even when a Subject, not to entrust it in the Hands of Faithful and Experienced Servants. He therefore excused himself to his Confessor, and the other Fathers that were importunate for the Dismission of the Lord Godolphin and Sir Stephen from Court, and told them, the Necessity of his Affairs oblig'd him to place those two skilful Managers at the Head of his Treasury, as Coadjutors and Instructors to the Lords *Bellasis* and *Dover*, with Sir *John Ernie*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who were perfect Strangers to the Duties requisite thereunto.

The King had now plung'd himself into such Arbitrary Proceedings, encouraged thereunto, by the Suppression of *Monmouth's* Rebellion, and the Instigation of his Popish Counsellors, that there was no extricating himself out of the Dangers he was encompassed with, but by making Thorough-work of it. Therefore his Majesty not only suspended the Execution of the known Laws of the Kingdom, by Virtue of his own pretended Power, without Consent of Parliament, but set up Ecclesiastical Courts, issued out illegal Declarations, for the not causing of which to be read, in their

respective Dioceses, he Imprison'd some Bishops, Silenced and Suspended another, and even broke thro' the Statutes of both Universities, which were ever accounted Sacred by all his Predecessors, intruding known Papists into the Headships and Fellowships of Colleges, in Defiance of the Settled Constitution of those Learned Bodies, and the common Rules of Prudence and Justice. So that these Oppressions of the Subjects being no longer to be born with by a Free People, whose entire Loss of Liberties was unavoidable, without immediate Recourse to proper Measures, the greatest part of the Nobility and Gentry with great Reluctance and Regret to do any thing disagreeable to their Natural Liege Lord and Sovereign, sign'd an *Association*, by which they engaged to stand by the Prince of Orange, and assist him in his Endeavours to rescue these Nations from Popery and Slavery with their Lives and Fortunes.

Yet, tho' several of the King's Ministers of the First Rank, and many Officers in the Army of the highest Quality, came into these necessary Measures for the Preservation of our Laws and Liberties, Sir Stephen, who lamented his Master's Mismanagement from the bottom of his Soul, and had the Welfare and Happiness of his dear Country at Heart as much as any one of them, could not be persuaded to enter

enter into them; but when the Bishop of London, his constant Friend and Visitor, opened the Matter to him, and was urgent with him for his Compliance, from the Examples before-mentioned; made Answer, with Tears in his Eyes, That he was very sensible of the King's Royal Master's Designs, thro' the Insinuations of wicked and ill-disposed Counsellors; that he beheld his Majesty's and the Nations deplorable Condition, with the utmost Concern and Grief; that he wish'd a happy Issue out of it to both, and that he should be just to his Word, which he had given him, to keep this Proposal secret; but that he had imbib'd Loyalty from his Infancy, in such a manner, and was so instructed in his Duty to his Prince, by the Precepts of Religion and Justice, as never to have swerv'd from it thro' the Course of a long Life, which had been spent in the Service of the late and present King; and therefore desired to be excused from having a Hand in any Design against a Monarch, whose, and his Brother's Bread he had so plentifully eaten of, and to whom he ow'd the Opulence and Wealth which, by the Blessing of God, he was possess'd of.

Nor did he any ways depart from this fix'd Resolution: For, tho' he continued in the Discharge of the Duties of his Station, after the Arrival of the said Prince of Orange at S. James's

and yielded to the Necessity of the Times, by issuing Monies out of the Exchequer for the Subistence of him and his Troops; yet he never appear'd at his Highness's Court, to make his Complement there, till the King had made way for such a Proceedure, by a voluntary Retirement from *Rocheſter* into the *French* Dominions; which he very rightly, with other Patriots, judg'd to be a voluntary Abdication of the Government, and which he afterwards Voted to be such, in the ensuing Convention of the Estates of the Kingdom.

But before we enter upon the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*: (The Pr. of *Orange* being call'd to the Executive Part of the Sovereign Authority, in Right of his Princess, Eldest Daughter to King *James II.*) we are to take notice, that before that said Prince's Arrival with his Troops from *Holland*, and even any Notice was given of his intended Invasion, his Majesty, to do Sir *Stephen* fresh Honour, by dispensing Royal Favours to his Lady, gave Orders for a Grant of Arms to her likewise, that her Descendents might derive as much Gentility from her, as they had done from himself; which we find thus entred in the College of *Heralds*, viz.

A Grant of Arms to Dame *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Whittle*, of the County of *Lancaster*, Deceased, and now Wife to
the

of Sir STEPHEN FOX. 85

the Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, Knt. First Clerk of the Greencloth, and one of the Lords of the Treasury. By Sir Thomas St. George, Garter, and Sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux Kings at Arms. Dated Sept. 13, 1688.

Arms (in a Lozenge) Gules, a Cheveron vary between 3 Talbots Heads, Erased, Or.

Which said Grant was follow'd by a Confirmation of it in the Reign of K. William, &c. Thus inserted in the same Repository of Arms, after this manner:

A Confirmation of Arms to Elizabeth Lady Fox, sole surviving Child of Mr. William Whittle of Lancashire, and Wife of the Right Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, Knt. one of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, by Sir Thomas St. George, Garter King, and Sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux King at Arms. Dated, 1694.

Arms (in a Lozenge) Gules, a Cheveron, Ermin fimbriated, Or, between 3 Talbots Heads Erased, Or.

The foregoing Insertion from the College of Heralds, may be look'd upon by some that are taken up with false Glosses and Appearances of affe-

affected Gentility, as a Derogation from this Lady's true Value and Esteem deduc'd from the Blood of her Ancestors: But these are to be told, that as Arms are the proper Rewards of Virtue and Integrity, it is much more to deserve them from our own Actions, than those of our Forefathers (as this Lady and her Renowned Husband most assuredly did) than to have them transmitted down from others, by the means of a long Train of Ancestors; since this is no more, than to make us shine with a borrow'd Light, exclusive of any Lustre of our own.

As for Sir Stephen (the more immediate Subject of this little Historical Relation) he came into the Revolution Measures indeed, but not desiring to enjoy any Post of Honour or Profit under it, his Thoughts were wholly bent upon the Service of his Country, not himself; till he was convinced by those who advised the King to entrust him with a Share in the Management of the Royal Revenue, that the most effectual way to do Service, was to accept that Employment; since none knew better how to Husband the Publick Money, or was more free than him from corrupt Practices. Therefore, after he had excused himself to his Majesty King *William*, on account of his advanced Age, and a Willingness to spend the Residue of his Life in a Disengagement from Publick Business, he was at last prevail'd upon to acquiesce under

der that Prince's Royal Dispositions in his Favour, and to be made once more First Clerk of the *Greencloth*, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the 19th of March, 1689. in Conjunction with Sir John Lowther, of *Lowther*, Bart. (afterwards Lord Viscount *Lonsdale*) then Vice-Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, *Richard Hampden*, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and *Thomas Pelham*, Esq; afterwards Lord *Pelham*.

When a new Commission was issued out for the Management of the said Royal Revenue, in the Year 1694. Sir Stephen's Name was again inserted, with those of the Lord *Godolphin*, *Charles Mountague*, afterwards Lord, then Earl of *Halifax*, and *John Smith*, Esq; now a Teller of the Exchequer: And as he ran greater Risques in being concerned with the Distributions of the Publick Monies under this Prince, than any of those he had before served, since the War with *France* made the Taxes run high, and necessitated the House of Commons to still the Clamours of those whom they represented, by strict Enquiries after the Disbursements and Applications of the several Funds appropriated to their respective Uses: So, during all those Gentlemens repeated Complaints in Parliament, of Mismanagements, Misapplications, &c. for which many were called in question by the Commissioners of Accounts, Sir Stephen's Name was

was never so much as mention'd, but in Attestation of his Probity and incorrupt Demerit.

Nor did the Son, *Charles Fox, Esq.* fall short of his Father, in making use of due Caution and Circumspection in the Execution of his Office of Paymaster of the Army; (tho' he was afterwards removed upon certain Considerations before spoken of) for his Accounts, amidst the most curious and nice Observations and Scrutinies, were found to be so regular, every Circumstance of Time and Place so critically set down, and every Sum and Person so distinctly taken Notice of, that no Defect could any ways be found in him, while they were endeavouring to make him responsible for their own Deficiencies. Tho' how his Successor behav'd in that important Post, when his Conscience would no longer let him keep it with Honour, not only the Fine House near the College in *Chelsea*, &c. but the printed Reports of the Commissioners appointed to State the Publick Accounts, sufficiently attest. But as that Noble Person is dead, and has long since answer'd for every thing done in the *Flash*, let us not disturb his Spirit, by passing our Censure upon Proceedings that have been elsewhere called in Question; but rather stick close to our Subject, that now draws towards a Period, by observing to our Reader, that in and about the Year 1696.

God,

God, who had taken away all his Children, saying Two, viz. the said Mr. Fox, and the Right Honourable the Countess of Northampton, was then pleas'd to visit him with a more sharp Tryal of his Courage and Patience, by the Death of his dearest and most accomplish'd Lady, with whom he had so long and lovingly cohabited, and by whom he had so numerous and fruitful an Issue: Great and many were the Struggles and Afflictions which he now underwent: He had now lost the Partner of a Bed, which he was never known to have violated, amidst all the Temptations and Vanities of a pompous and debauch'd Court: He was now bereft of her, who for many and many Years had equally partaken of his Sorrows and Joys; and having been a joint-Shareer with him in Distress and Prosperity, both abroad and at home, had now run over the whole Race of Life, and was arriv'd at the Goal of a blessed Immortality, without that Consort who had ever, till then, been a most happy Partner in all her Felicities: Yet, notwithstanding it was grievous, even to Death, to think of this fatal Separation, and this Stroke of Adversity shock'd him more than any he had yet felt, his Christianity got the better of his Human Affections, and he supported himself under it with Resignation and Patience, at the same time as the Load of his just Grievs might truly be said to be insupportable.

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From hence-forward he took a Resolution to make due Preparations for his own Entrance into those Regions of Joy and Bliss, whereunto his much-lov'd Lady had been call'd by the Great Dispenser of Providence, before him. And, in order to this, when he had caus'd her to be Decently and Honourably Interr'd, in a Vault which he had caus'd to be made for his Family, in the Church of *Farley*, in *Wiltshire*, he besought the King to give him Leave to retire into the Country, and to make Choice of some other Person, whose want of his Years and Infirmities, might render him more capable of his Majesty's Service. But that Prince, who was the nicest Observer and Judge of Men, expostulated with him in so affectionate and indulgent a manner, that he gave way to his Majesty's Pleasure, and held himself contented to continue in his Honourable Employment, with his wonted Diligence and Dispatch, for the Residue of that Prince's Life, which ended on the 8th of *March*, 1701-2.

Upon the Accession of the late Queen *Anne*, of Glorious and Immortal Memory, to the Throne of her Ancestors, his Commission of Course expir'd, and he was at Liberty to pursue his former Intentions of a private Life; therefore, after her Majesty had consign'd the Care of her Treasury into one single Person's Hands, by appointing the Right Honourable *Sidney*,

Sidney, Lord Godolphin, to be her Lord High Treasurer of England; and Sir Stephen had excus'd himself from accepting several Offers of other Places of great Advantage and Trust, he set himself at work to wind up the Bottom of his Life with Acts of Piety and Charity, after he had pass'd thro' so many great and various Scenes of it, not only with an unblemish'd Character, but great Reputation and Honour.

In order to this, he not only built a new Church at *Farley*, the Place of his Nativity, entirely from the Ground, at his own Expence, but augmented the Vicaridge with an Annual Allowance of 40 *l.* which at his Death was increas'd to 60 *l.* and likewise added to it a very handsom Dwelling-House for the Vicar. He likewise caus'd an Hospital to be erected there, for the Maintenance of a Warden and Twelve poor Persons, as will be specify'd here-after in the Recital of his Last Will and Testament. Nor did he confine himself to these Publick Works of Compassion and Goodness, in Supplying the Wants of such as officiated at God's Holy Altar, and the distress'd and decay'd Laity, but he exerted himself in secret Distributions to many indigent private Families, which he caus'd to be made in such a manner, that he reliev'd their Necessities, while he conceal'd the Hand from whence that Relief came. Inasmuch, that his Expences this Way, besides

what was given away at his Gate, from whence the truly deserving Poor never went away dissatisfy'd, could not amount to less than 400 *l.* per Annum.

He was now advanc'd to very near Four-score Years of Age, when perceiving no likelyhood of his only Son *Charles Fox*, Esq; his having any Children by his Lady, and unwilling that so plentiful an Estate as he stood possess'd of should go out of the Name, there being no other Branch of it remaining but his Brother's Son *John*, who had no Issue Male, he began to entertain Thoughts of Marrying, for he was of a vegete and hail Constitution, and had spent his Time with such Temperance and Regularity, that he did not without Reason promise himself very happy Effects from second Nuptials. Therefore, after he had duly weigh'd the Consequences thereof, he fix'd his Choice upon a young Gentlewoman, Mrs. *Margaret Hope*, Daughter of a Clergyman of that Name, of a good Extraction, at *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*, whom he had contracted a great Esteem for, from a long Experience of her Merit and Vertue, which she gave repeated Instances of, in her Conversation with his Son's Lady, to whom she was a very faithful Companion. Her Wit, her Judgment, were so conspicuous in every Thing she said or did, and she was so assiduous on all Occasions, in enter-

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taining Sir *Stephen* by reading Books of Devotion, and History to him, that he was so taken with her, that he at last broke his Mind, and made her that Honourable Offer of his Person and Fortune, which the Lady, who at the first Motion took it to be only a Piece of Gallantry, was too Discreet not to give her Acceptance of; and which, within Twelve Months after, was attended by the Birth of Two Twins, one of which, or both, is now living, and of a healthy and sprightly Constitution.

As God had been pleas'd to Bless his Nuptial Bed with Two such reasonable Tokens of his Grace and Bounty, and continued those providential Dispensations by the Gift of Two lovely Children more; so Sir *Stephen*, in Gratitude for these inestimable Blessings shower'd down upon him and his Lady by the Almighty, fix'd his Eye upon the Impropriation of *Skepton Montague*, in the County of *Somerset*, which he afterwards bought, with a Design to give it to Charitable Uses, partly to the Minister who serves the Place, and partly to an Hospital which he was then causing to be built at *Redlinch*, in the Parish of *Bruton*, in the said County; which Estate he had purchas'd not long before, whereupon he built a handsom Seat for himself. In this Hospital Nine Girls were to be taken in young, and taught Reading and Working

Working till they were capable of being plac'd out to Service, under the Direction of a Mistress, who was to have a yearly Allowance of 6*l*. while they were to have One Shilling and Six Pence *per* Week distributed to each of them, besides what should arise from the Profits of their Work; but how it comes at present to be neglected by means of a certain Gentlewoman, whom Sir Stephen had appointed to Govern it, I am not to determine.

His Son's Lady was now dead; and the same Providence which had so visibly comforted him in his Old Age with the Blessings before-mention'd, was pleas'd to mix some Allay of Bitter in the Sweet Cup of Prosperity; not only by taking to himself one of the young Pledges he had lately given him, but by depriving him of that Son likewise, his eldest Born, (Mr. Charles Fox) who thro' a long Course of uninterrupted Duty and Affection to the best of Fathers, had very deservedly obtain'd, not only Sir Stephen's most endearing and most tender Regards, but the Value and Admiration of all that had the Honour of being conversant with him.

This most accomplish'd and most worthy Gentleman was taken into the Number of the Bless'd above, in the Year 1713, and the 54th of his Age; and by his last Will and Testament, wherein he made Sir Stephen and John Ward,

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Ward, Esq; of the Inner Temple, Executors, has, by his Dispositions in Favour of his Two Brothers and Sister, by the Second Venter, sufficiently made appear, the Falsity of a Report which was then spread abroad, about a Misunderstanding between him and his Father on Account of his last Marriage. Therefore it may not be improper, in Justice to his Memory and Sir Stephen's, after making it known, that he was so kind a Master, as to leave all his Servants annual Sums of 50, 40, 25, and 3 £. according to their respective Stations, with a whole Year's Wages to each. He concludes the said Will, whereof Edward Parnesfore, of the Inner Temple, Esq; Thomas Gibson of London, Gent. and Richard Miller, of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, Gent. were appointed Trustees, with the following Schedule.

The Schedule to which the above-written Will refers.

TO my Dear Niece, the Lady Elizabeth Compton, the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds. 1500 £.

To my Nephew, Mr. Charles Cornwallis, Son of the Right Honourable Charles, Lord Cornwallis, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds. 1000 £.

To

To my Godson, Mr. *John Cornwallis*, another Son of the said Lord *Cornwallis*, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds. 500 l.

To my Brother-in-Law, and Sister, the Right Honourable the Earl and Countess of *Northampton*, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds a-piece. 200 l.

To the said *Charles*, Lord *Cornwallis*, and the Right Honourable the Lady *Charlotte Cornwallis* his Wife, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds a-piece. 200 l.

To my Dear Brothers, *Stephen Fox* and *Henry Fox*, and to my little Sister, *Charlotte Fox*, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds a-piece. 300 l.

To the Children of the said *Charles*, Lord *Cornwallis*, not herein before nam'd, being Six in Number, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds a-piece. 600 l.

To my Nephew, *William Gaze*, Esq; and to all the Children of my said Sister, the said Countess of *Northampton*, except the said Lady *Elizabeth Compton*, afore-nam'd, making Nine in Number, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds a-piece. 900 l.

To my Cousin *Henry Fenn* and *Anne Fenn*, the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds a-piece. 300 l.

To Mr. *Ward*, in my Will nam'd, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds. 100 l.

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To Mr. *Edward Pauncefort*, in my Will nam'd, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds. 100*l.*

To Mr. *Richard Miller*, in my Will nam'd, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds. 100*l.*

To Mr. *Thomas Gibson*, in my Will nam'd, the Sum of Fifty Pounds. 50*l.*

To Mr. *Robert George*, the Sum of Fifty Pounds. 50*l.*

Charles Fox, Witness. *Samuel Hemming*
Ph. White, *Joseph Howes*.

So great a Misfortune as this in the Loss of the last saving one, of all his Children, that were nine in number, by his first Lady, was enough to have shock'd a more firm and robust Constitution than Sir *Stephen* could be possibly bless'd with; but he that had Resignation enough not to sink under the Death of Five Sons and Two Daughters before, the last of which, the Lady *Cornwallis*, departed this Life at *Tunbridge*, in the Year 1682, found himself able, by having Recourse to the Dictates of Reason and Religion, not only to bear with this Visitation from God's Hand also, but to fill the Seat of Parliament belonging to the Deceas'd during the next Session, to its Dissolution, tho' he had declined being Elected a Member for some Years before.

Shall I receive Good from the Hands of the Lord, and shall I not also receive Evil? Was his constant Saying, and the same Equanimity of Temper which he had ever discovered upon all
O Events

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Events, whether fortunate or unsuccessful, was visible in his Demeanour to the last Period of his Life, which by the Course of Nature, could not have a much longer Continuance: Not but the Approaches of Death might be something hasten'd thereby, since he had ever been a most affectionate Father to all his Children (especially this, who had so worthily manifested his Descent from him, by inheriting so large a share of his Vertues) and he that had the Vigour of Forty, at the Age of Fourscore and four, before this unhappy Accident, began sensibly to decline and give way to the Attacks of the Grand Destroyer of all Mankind, so that after he had honourably and irreproachably acquitted himself in Six Kings and Queens Reigns, and been Court-ed to take Service under a Seventh, he was gently, and without Agonies or Convulsions, gathered to his Fathers, and called to lye down with those who sleep not with Hopes of a blessed Resurrection, on Sunday the 28th Day of October, 1716, in the 88th Year of his Age; After he had performed all the Offices belonging to the best of Christians on his Death Bed, and with the most fervent Devotion amidst the Tears and Prayers of his beloved and Affectionate Lady, and dear Children and Friends, resign'd his Soul into the Hands of his most Gracious and blessed Redeemer, by finishing his Course with all Joy and Alacrity, and persevering to the End, in running the Race that was set before him, with the Exercise of all Moral and

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and Political Improvements, as well as all Christian Vertues.

What remains further to be said of this Excellent Patriot, is, that some time after his Decease, he was carried down, from his dwelling House in *Chiswick*, where he had lain in State, to the Church at *Farley*, and there interr'd with all Decency and Ceremony, according to his own Desire, having left behind him a Character, by the means of which, the greatest Favourite of his Prince, the chiefest Minister of State, and the wealthiest Subject, may read and see with Pleasure and Advantage, an Example of the greatest Modesty and Condescension, the exactest Justice, most consummate Generosity and the most extended Humanity and Charity; He having in every Respect fulfill'd the Saying of the Wisest of Men *Pro. xxii. 29. Seest thou, a Man diligent in his Business? He shall stand before Kings, he shall not stand before mean Men.*

A brief Account of the Legacies, &c. bequeath'd in Sir Stephen Fox's last Will and Testament, to his Relations and Friends, and to Charitable Uses.

IN the first Place, after the usual Forms of Wills, and testifying he made his, in the 88th Year of his Age, with which it *had pleased God so abundantly to bless him*, after mentioning several Indentures of Lease and Release, be-

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between him and his Lady, Dame Christian Fox and others, wherein all are deceas'd but Charles Lord Cornwallis, and Dr. Younger, Dean of Sarum, he declares his said Lady's Jointure to be 300 l. per Annum, free from Taxes; to which he adds, in other Clauses, 70 l. 16 s. to be paid annually out of the Exchequer, with a Reversion of an Annuity of 70 l. per Annum more after the Decease of his Nephew, Henry Fen.

Then he charges the Manor of Maddington, in Com. Wilts. with the Payment of an Annual Sum of 188 l. for the Maintinance of a Warden and 12 poor Persons in his Hospital at Farley in the said County, and the Addition of 20 l. per Annum, to the 40 l. which he had caus'd to be given more to the Vicar of the said Parish of Farley.

In the next Place, having recited other Indentures of Lease and Release, and Deeds Poll, wherein his Grandson, Francis Gwyne of Llanfanner in the County of Glamorgan, is expressly nam'd with some Advantages, he appoints the Allowance of his eldest Son Stephen, for his Maintenance and Education during his Minority, till he shall arrive at the Age of One and Twenty Years, to be 400 l. per Annum; that of Henry, the younger Son, who is to be bred up for some Honourable Employment, to be the Sum of 200 l. for the same Term of Years; and that of his Daughter Charlotte, to whom he gives 2600 l. due to him from the Earl and Countess of Arran, on the Reversion of certain

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Estates in the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Northampton*, after the Death of the Countess of *Torington*; and 3800 *l.* more, lent on *Black-Castle* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, expectant on the Demise of the Countess Dowager of *Arran*; ordering her, his said Daughter, a settled Allowance of 200 *l.* *per Annum* till her Marriage; upon which, if enter'd into by the Consent of Dame *Christian Fox* her Mother, who is nam'd his Executrix; or, in Case of her Demise, by that of the major Part of the Trustees, who are *Francis Gwynne, Esq;* *William Gore, Esq;* *John Ward, Esq;* (all whom he calls his Faithful Friends) and *Richard Miller, Gent.* his Faithful Servant, she shall have the said Sums before-mention'd, fully paid her; but in Default, only 4000 *l.* The whole to go to his eldest Son *Stephen*, upon her Decease before Marriage, &c.

He likewise Devises the Estate in *Norfolk*, which he purchas'd of *John*, late Lord *Cornwallis*, to revert to his Grandson, *Charles*, the present Lord *Cornwallis*, whom he desires to give Bond for answering several Sums of Money lent upon pressing Occasions, to his Children by his excellent Lady, the Lady *Elizabeth Butler*, Daughter to the Countess Dowager of *Arran*, and to whom, they being Eight in Number, he leaves 100 *l.* each, with 200 *l.* for their Noble Father, and 100 *l.* for their Noble Mother.

All such Plate, Jewels, &c. at *Chiswick*, and his Lodgings at *Whitehall*, as shall be particulariz'd

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lariz'd by him under his Hand-Writing, are to be given to his Executrix, the rest to his Son Stephen to whom he orders to be convey'd, when come to the Age of One and Twenty Years, several Estates in *Middlesex, Wiltshire, Somersetshire and Yorkshire*; making mention of *Hungerford Market, &c.* which in the whole, by a modest Computation, may amount to upwards of 5000 *l. per Annum.*

A Leasehold Estate held from the See of *Canterbury*, call'd *Wyre-Court*, alias *Kennington*, in *Com. Surry*, with the Office of the Receiver of *Wales*, held for Three Lives, with Bankers Debts, Annuities, &c. after the Decease of his Mother, which he himself computes to amount to between 6 and 700 *l. per Annum* to his said Son *Henry.*

To the Lord *Northampton*, 200 *l.* To his Lady 100 *l.* besides 1000 *l.* lent her at several times.

To the Lord *Compton*, 200 *l.* To his Lady, who is a Daughter of the Lord *Tamworth*, 100 *l.*

To the Honourable *Charles Compton*, Esq; 100 *l.* To his Grandson, *William Gore*, Esq;

and his Grand-Daughter the Lady *Mary Gore*, 100 *l.* each. To his Grandson *George Compton*,

whom he had liberally advanc'd by the Purchase of a Major's Post in the Regiment of *Blew Guards*, in his Life-time, 100 *l.* To his Grand-

Daughters, the Ladies *Elizabeth, Jane, Anne, Penelope* and *Margaret Compton*, 100 *l.* each.

And whereas his Son *Charles* had not Affets enough to pay more than half the Legacies he left

left at his Death, he orders them to be made good, in due Process of Time, out of his own.

To his Brother *Hope*, 20 *l*. To his Sister *Burslem*, whose Husband was Steward to the Earl of *Bristol*, and to her Three Children, 20 *l*. each.

To his Nephews and Neices, Mrs. *Margaret Whittle*, Mr. *John Fox*, Mrs. *Elizabeth Duncbly*, Mrs. *Mary Bellamy*, and Mr. *Henry Penn*, 20 *l*. each.

To Mrs. *Gertrude Tardley*, Mrs. *Anne Fenn*, and Mrs. *Margaret Thornborough*, 10 *l*. each.

To Capt. *Lee*, Mrs. *Margaret Pavey*, and Mrs. *Elizabeth Browne*, 30 *l*. each.

To the Reverend Mr. *Richard Barry*, for himself and his Wife, and their Sister *Jane Johnson*, 20 *l*. each.

To Mr. *Philip White*, for himself and Children, 30 *l*. To Mr. *Charles Miller*, 20 *l*. To Mr. *Thomas*, and Mr. *James Pavey*, 10 *l*. each; all which respective Sums are to be paid within Six Months after his Decease. He likewise devises certain Annuities of 10, 20, and 30 *l*. to be paid during Life, to several of his Relations last mention'd; but excludes his Nephew *Charles Johnson*, whom he calls Ungrateful, from any Dividend or Share of his Personal Estate.

He also mentions other Deeds, whereby he gives a further Increase to the Joynure of his said Executrix and Lady; and expressing a great Confidence in her Care, and Conduct, and prudent Administration, leaves it in his Desires to his

his Trustees, that they fail not upon her Application to them, to furnish her with such Monies, as she shall give them her Word she has expended over and above the stated Appointment; and afterwards Orders her Two Thousand Pounds more to be paid out of Hand, for her better and more immediate Support.

Then he bequeaths to all the Nurses who had given Suck to any of his Children or Grand Children that shall be Living at his Decease, the Sum of 50 £ to be divided amongst them in such Portions as his Executrix shall think fit.

To all his Domesticks who have liv'd with him one whole Year, except Richard Miller one of his Trustees, One whole Year's Wages.

To the Poor of St. Martin's in the Fields Parish, his wonted yearly Allowance of 20 £ by the Gift of which he takes his Leave of them.

The like Sum to be plac'd in the Hands of George, Lord Bishop of Bristol, to be distributed to the Poor of the Chapel in Westminster, where he has for some Years officiated. To the Poor of Chiswick, 40 £ . To the Poor of the City of Sarum, 30 £ . To the Poor of Cricklade, 20 £ . To the Poor of Maddington, 10 £ . To the Poor of Farley and Pittam, 20 £ . To the Poor of Grimstead, Plaistord, and another Parish, 10 £ each. His own Funeral Charges not to exceed 400 £ .

To Thomas Gibbon, Esq; and Mr. George, 50 £ each. To every one of his Trustees, 100 Guineas each, with a yearly Allowance of 100 £ for Auditing his Accounts, after having given them Leave to raise a Sum not exceeding 10000 £ for the more Honourable Maintenance of his eldest Son during his Minority, if it shall be thought necessary.

Sign'd, Seal'd, and Deliver'd, May 25, 1716.

FINIS.